

ARPA-E LENR Workshop
October 21, 2021

Toward a LENR Reference Experiment

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Research Scientist, MIT

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Questions addressed in this presentation:

- A.** What kind of diagnostic evidence is needed “that is convincing to the wider scientific community”?
- B1.** What is the common denominator of different LENR systems?
- B2.** How does that inform the range of diagnostic evidence available?
- C.** Implications for future research:
Given the above, how to move forward (two options discussed)?

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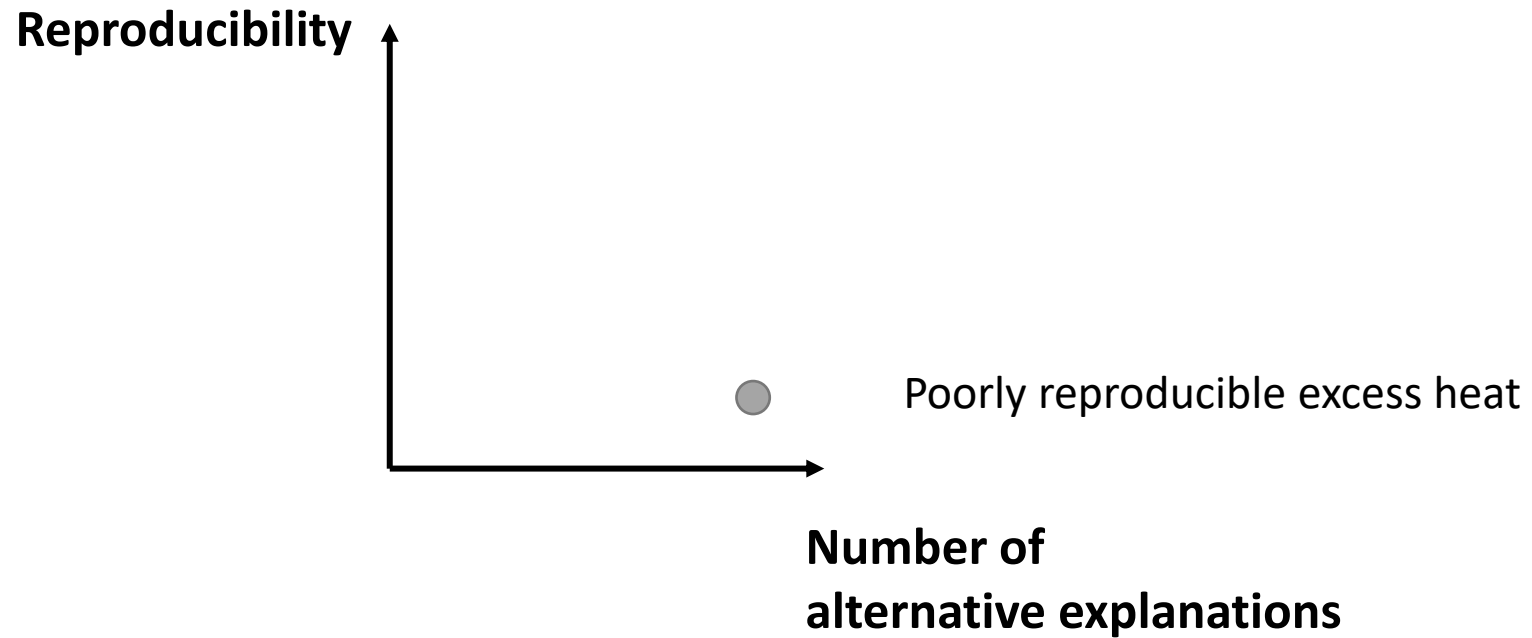
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A. What does a convincing
LENR reference experiment entail?

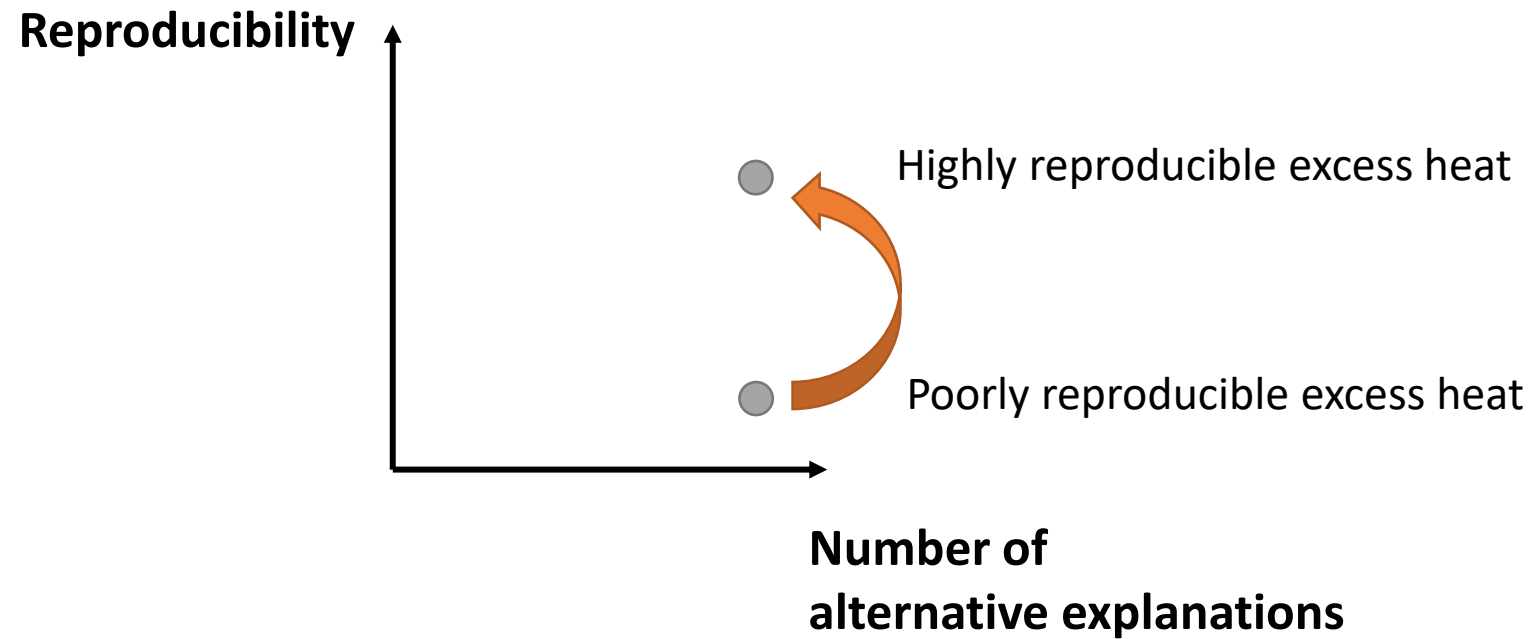
Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge



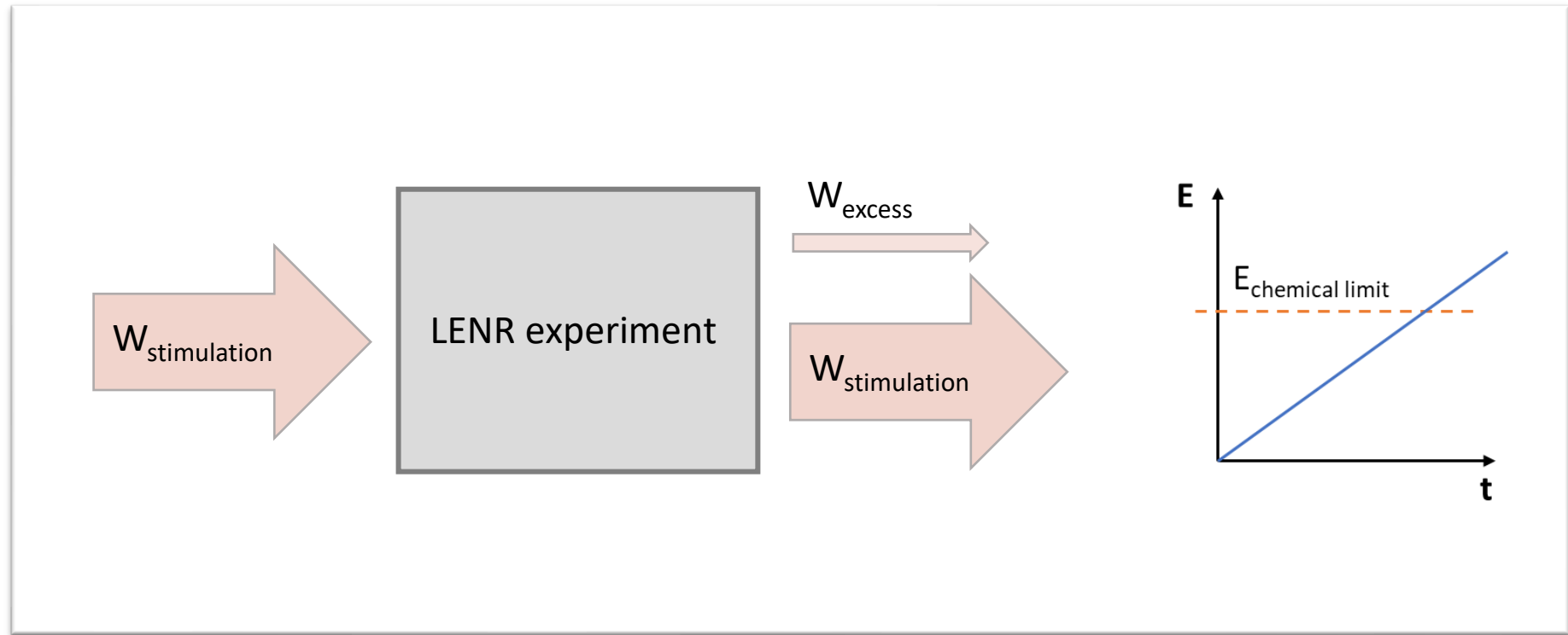
Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge



Toward a LENR reference experiment

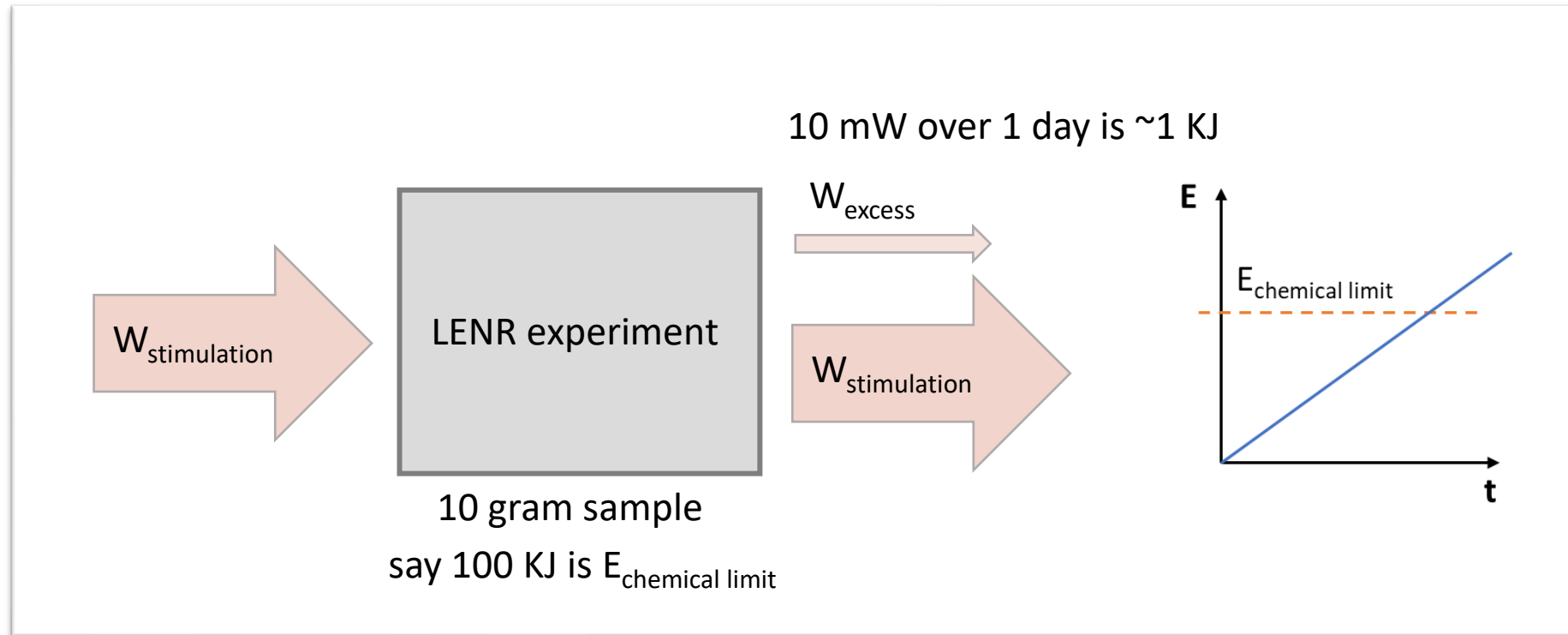
The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge



Number of
alternative explanations

Toward a LENR reference experiment

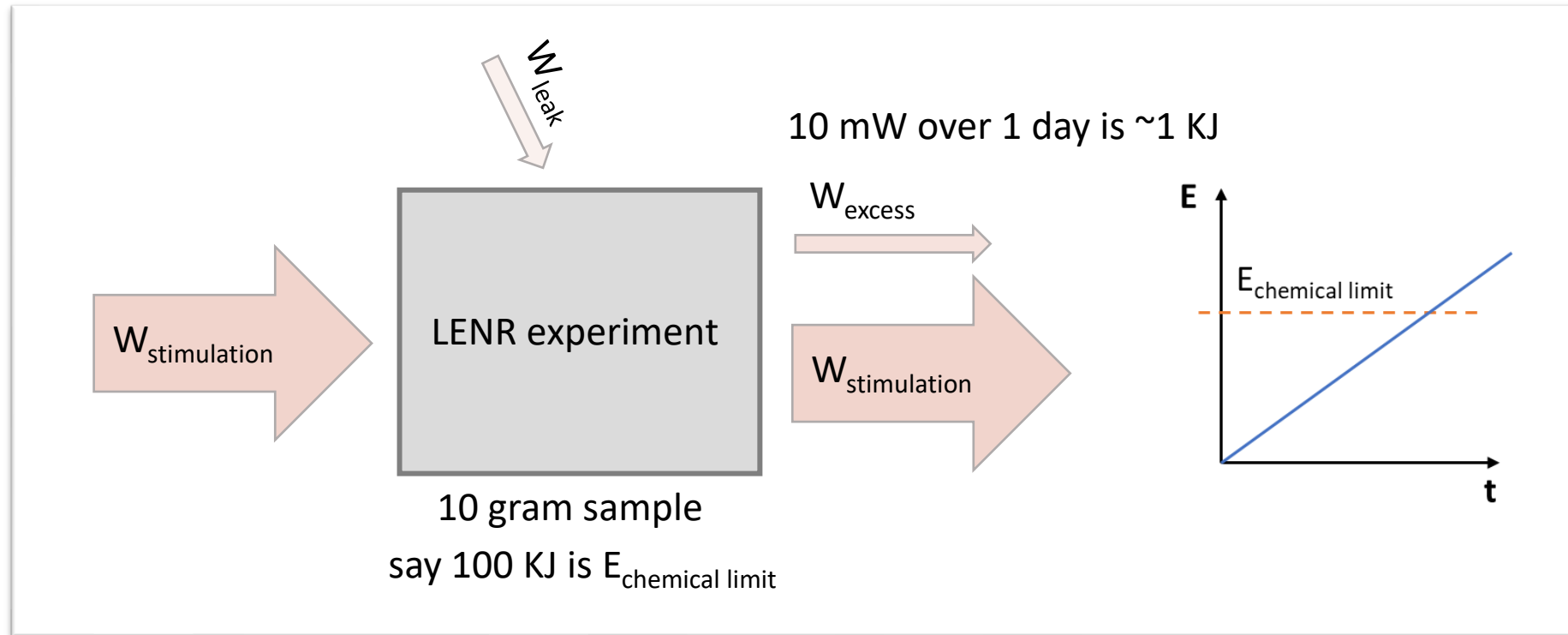
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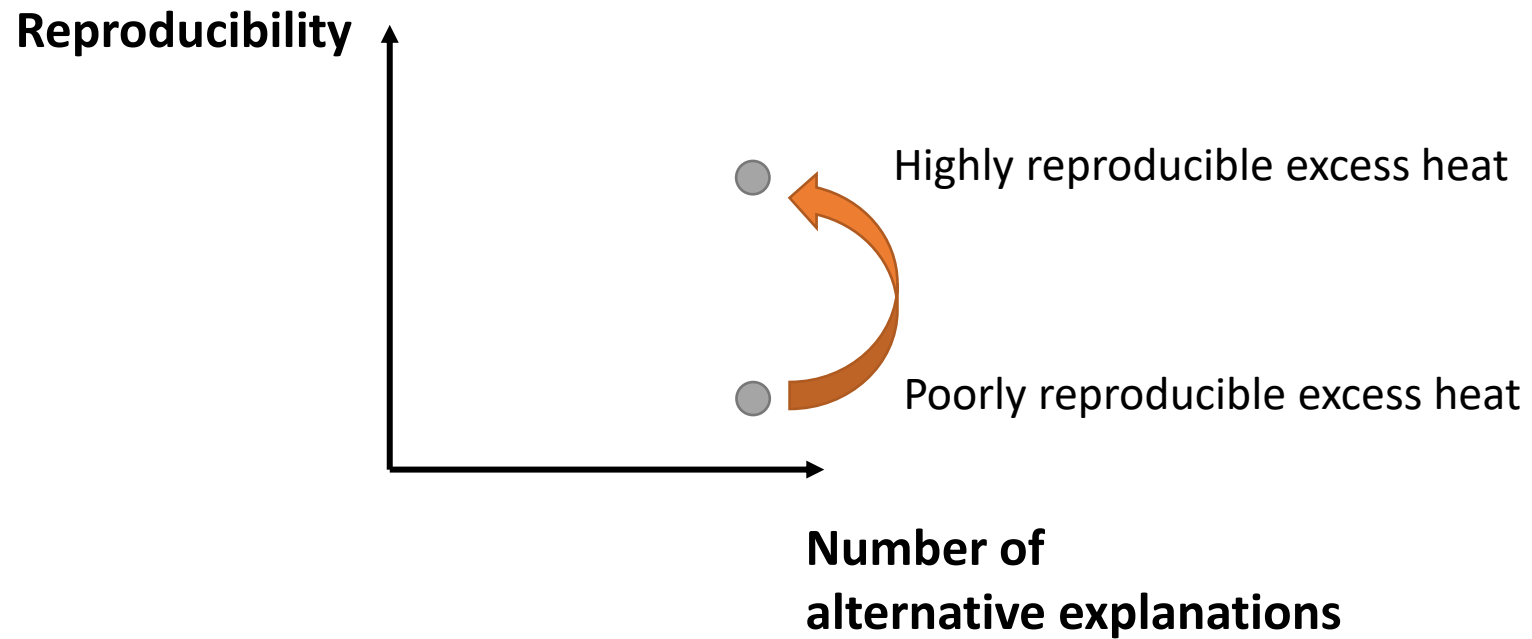
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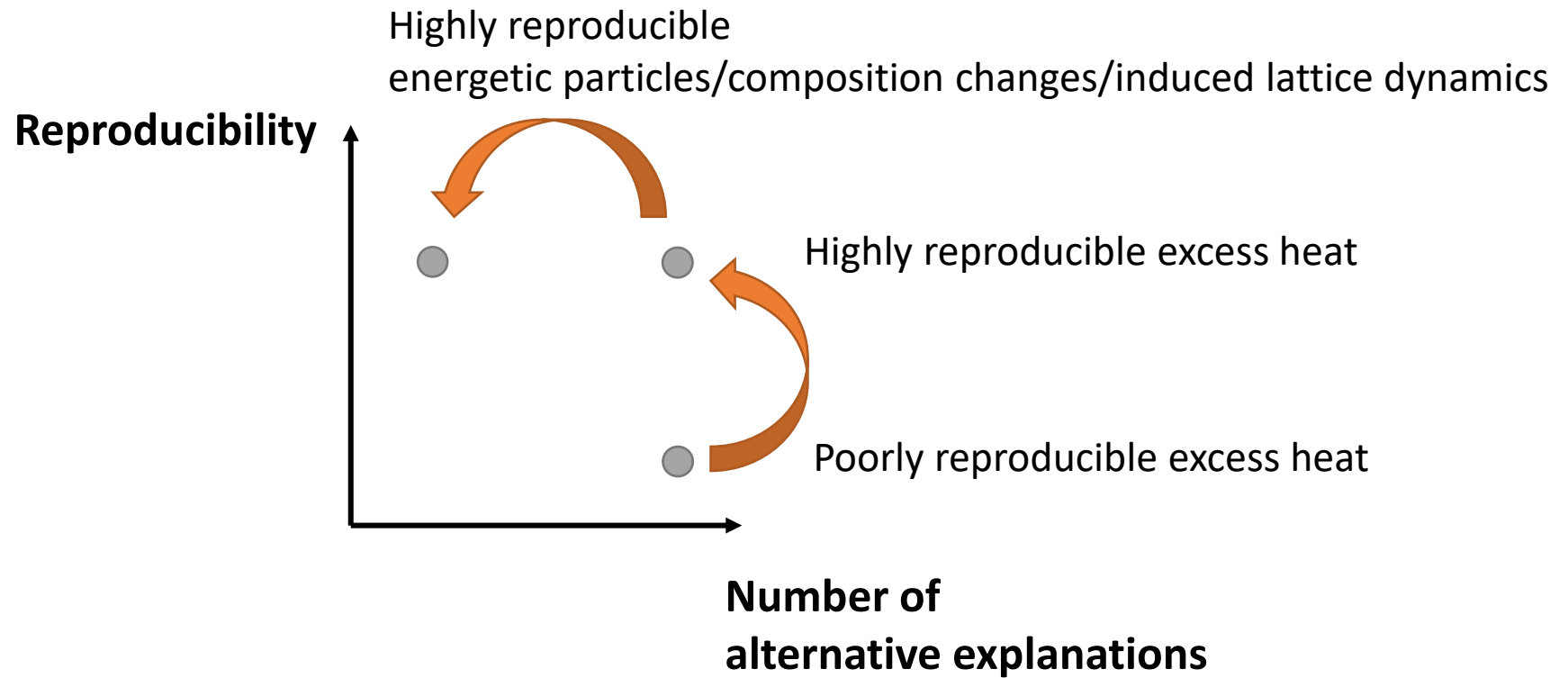
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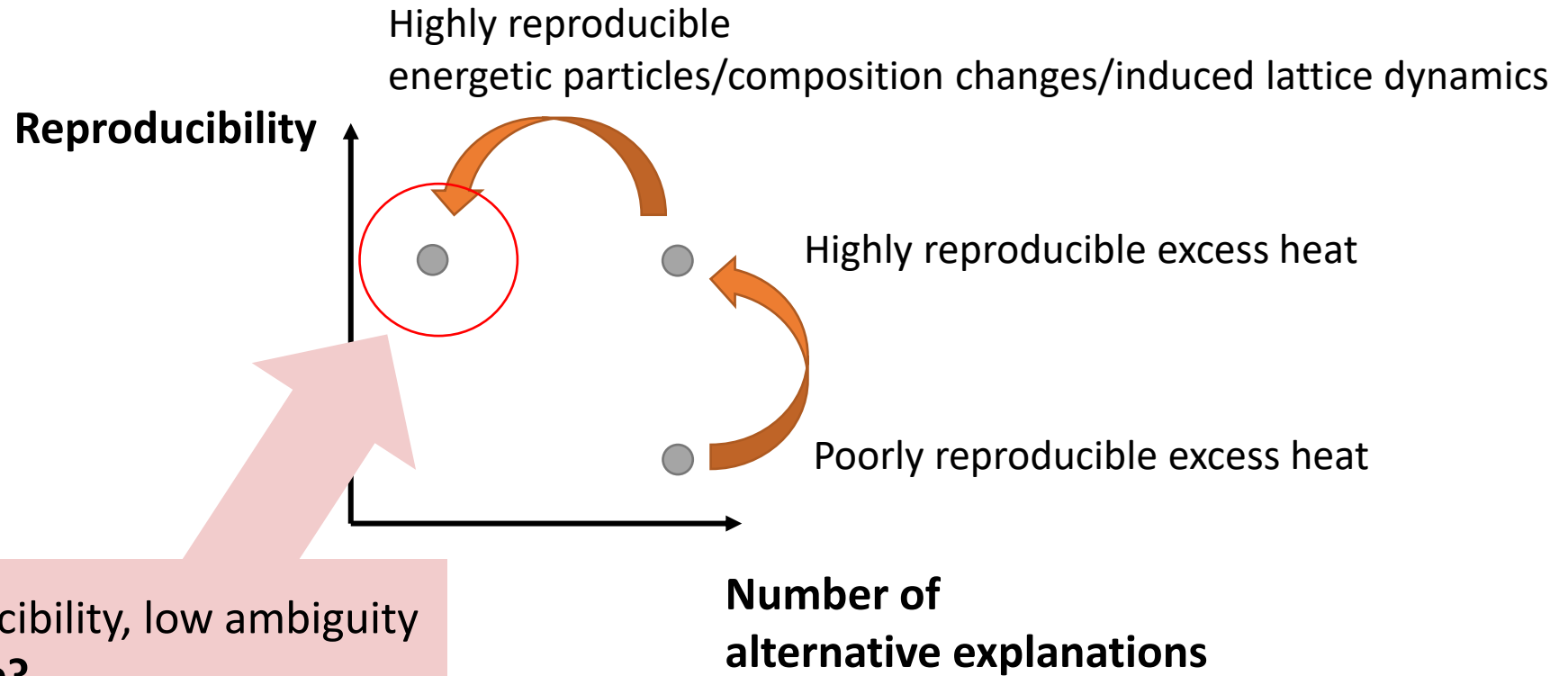
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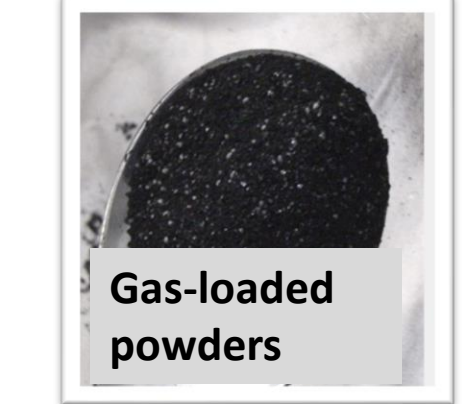
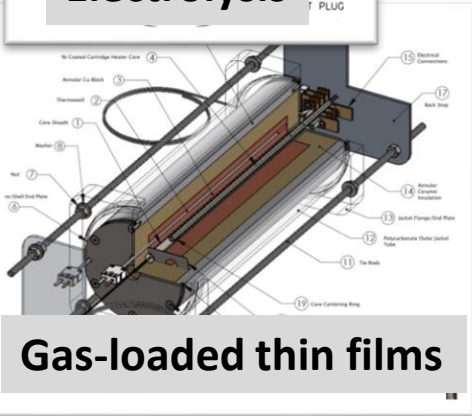


Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge

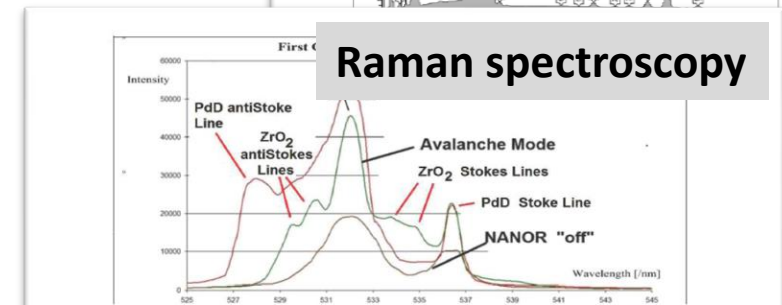
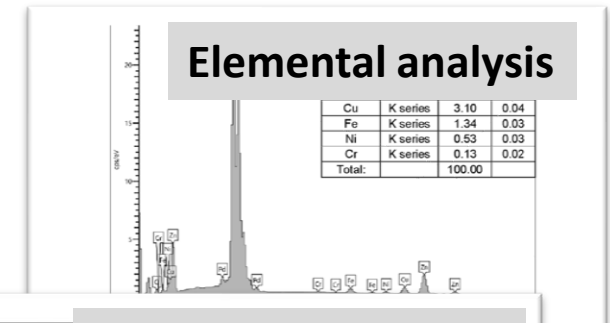
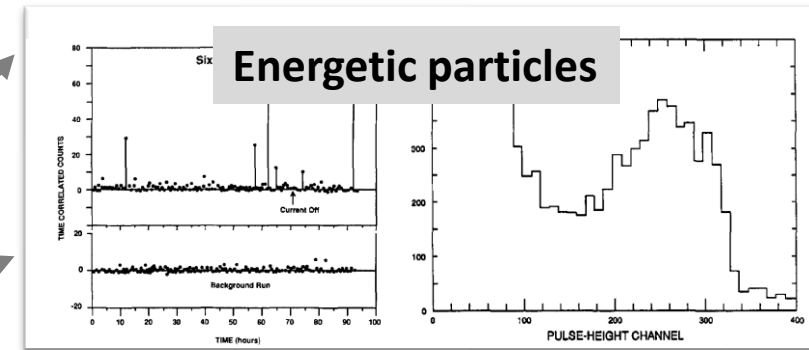
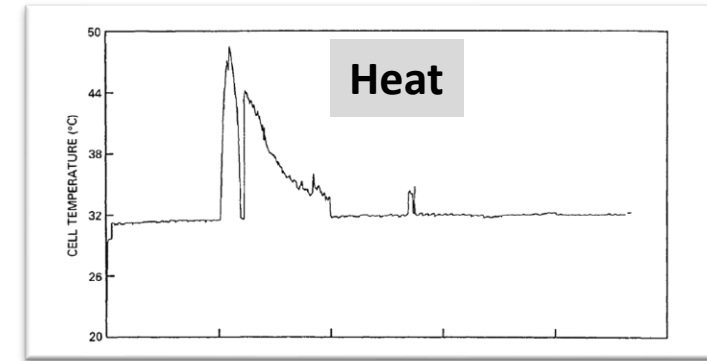


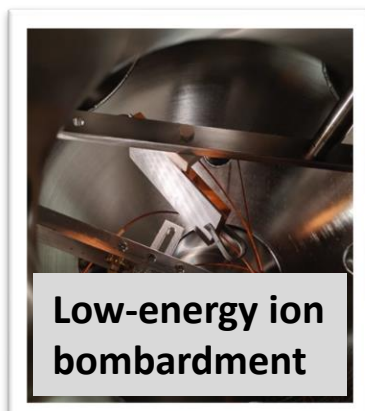
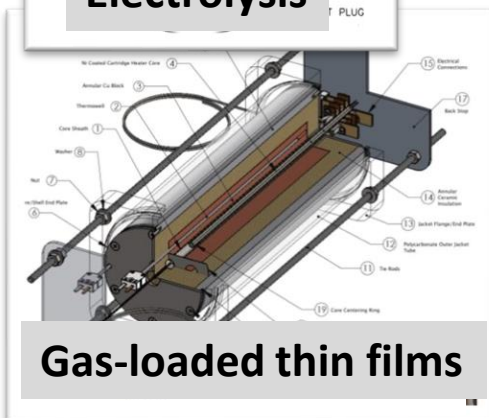
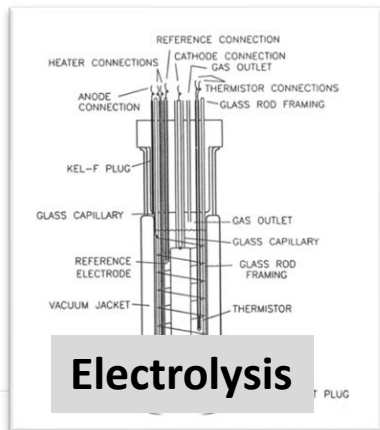
B1. Taxonomy of LENR experiments and characterization modes



Large variety of characterization modes

LENR experiments





Large variety of experimental configurations

LENR experiments

SOLID-STATE STRUCTURE

Bulk (foils)

Thin films
(sputtered or electrodeposited)

Powders
(with embedded nanoparticles)

HYDROGEN LOADING

Gas pressure

Electrolysis

Ion implant

STIMULATION

Laser

Hydrogen diffusion

Ion bombardment

Electric pulses

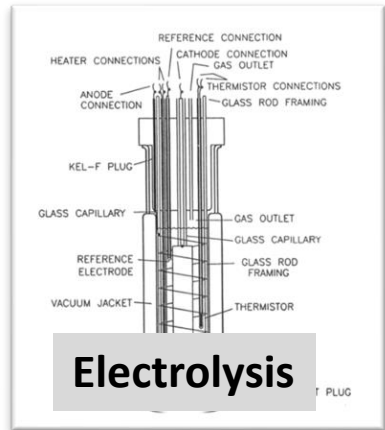
Temperature (300-1000 C)

Electrolysis

Gas-loaded thin films

Gas-loaded
powders

Low-energy ion
bombardment



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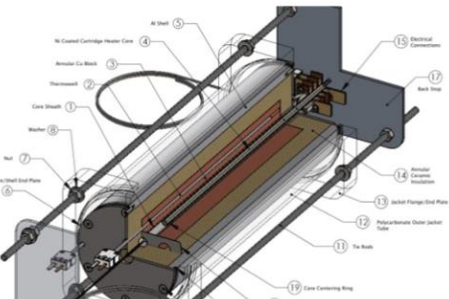
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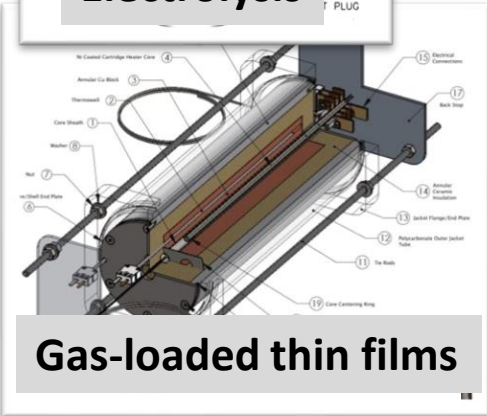
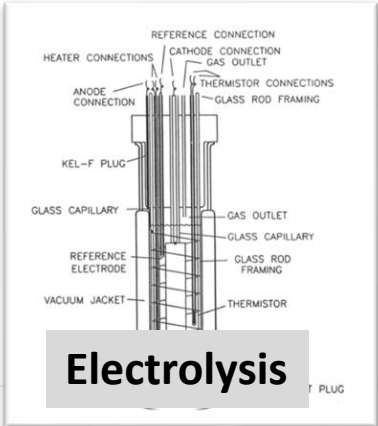
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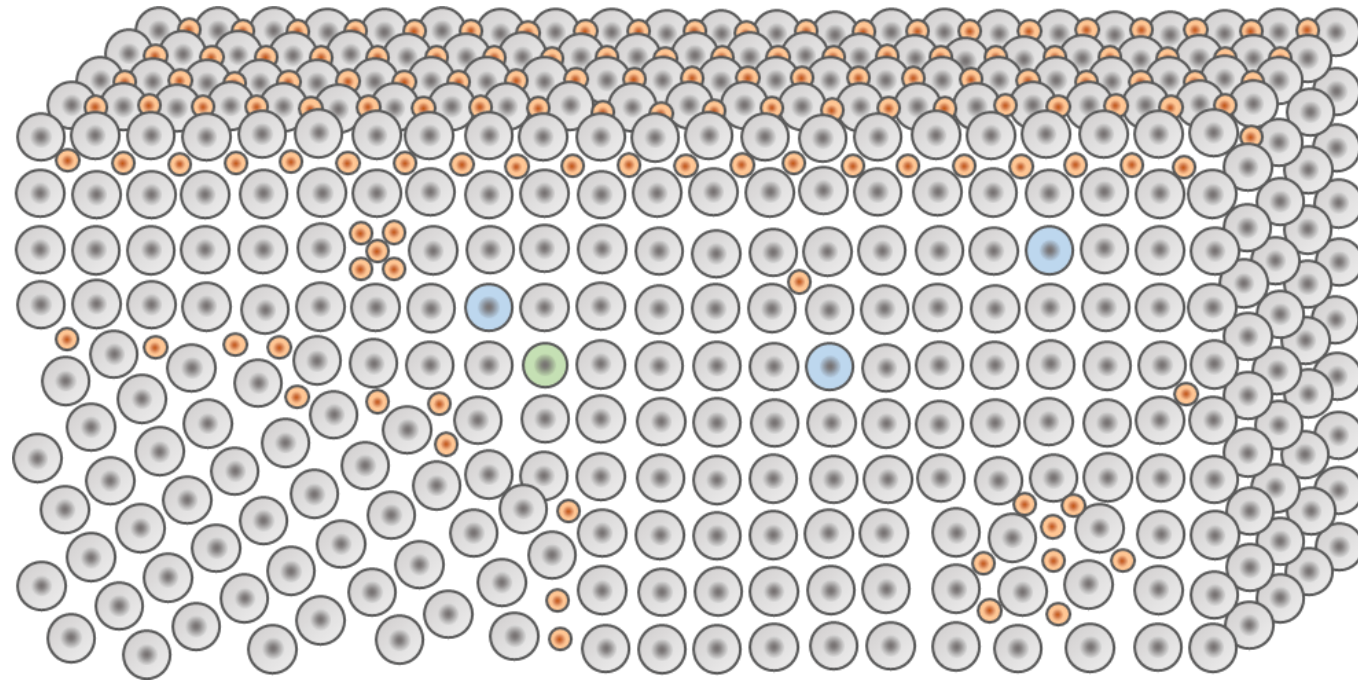
**Large variety of
experimental
configurations**

LENR experiments

LENR experiments

Common denominator at the nano level

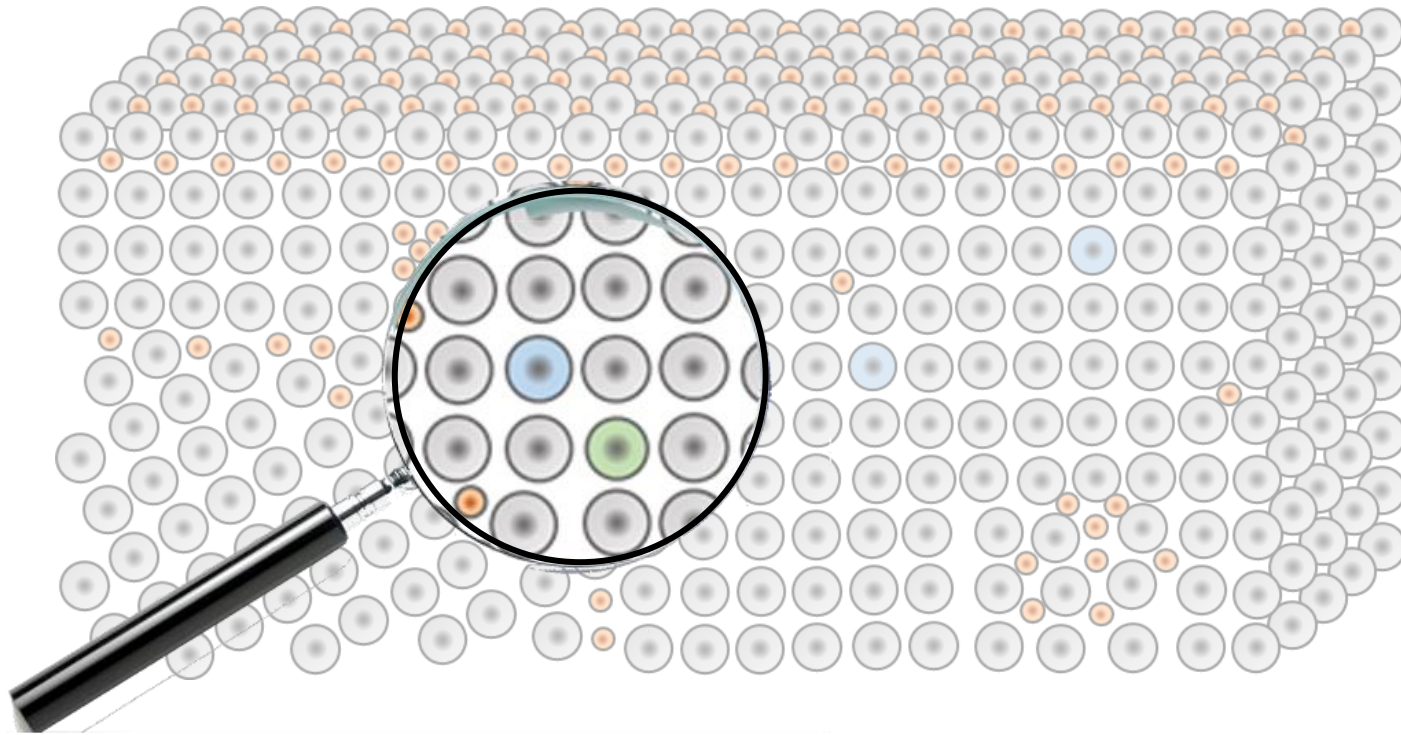
Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)



Common denominator at the nano level

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)

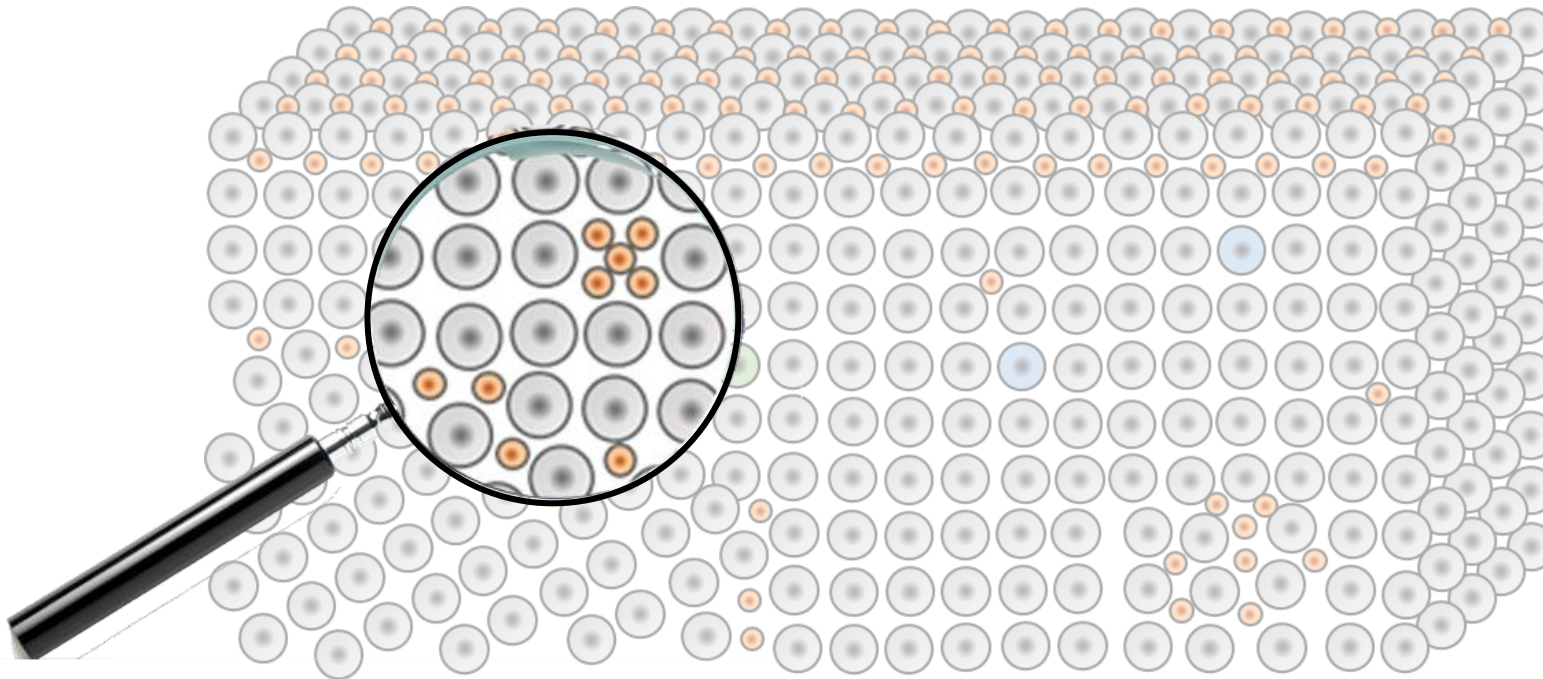
Lattice composition



Common denominator at the nano level

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)

Lattice morphology

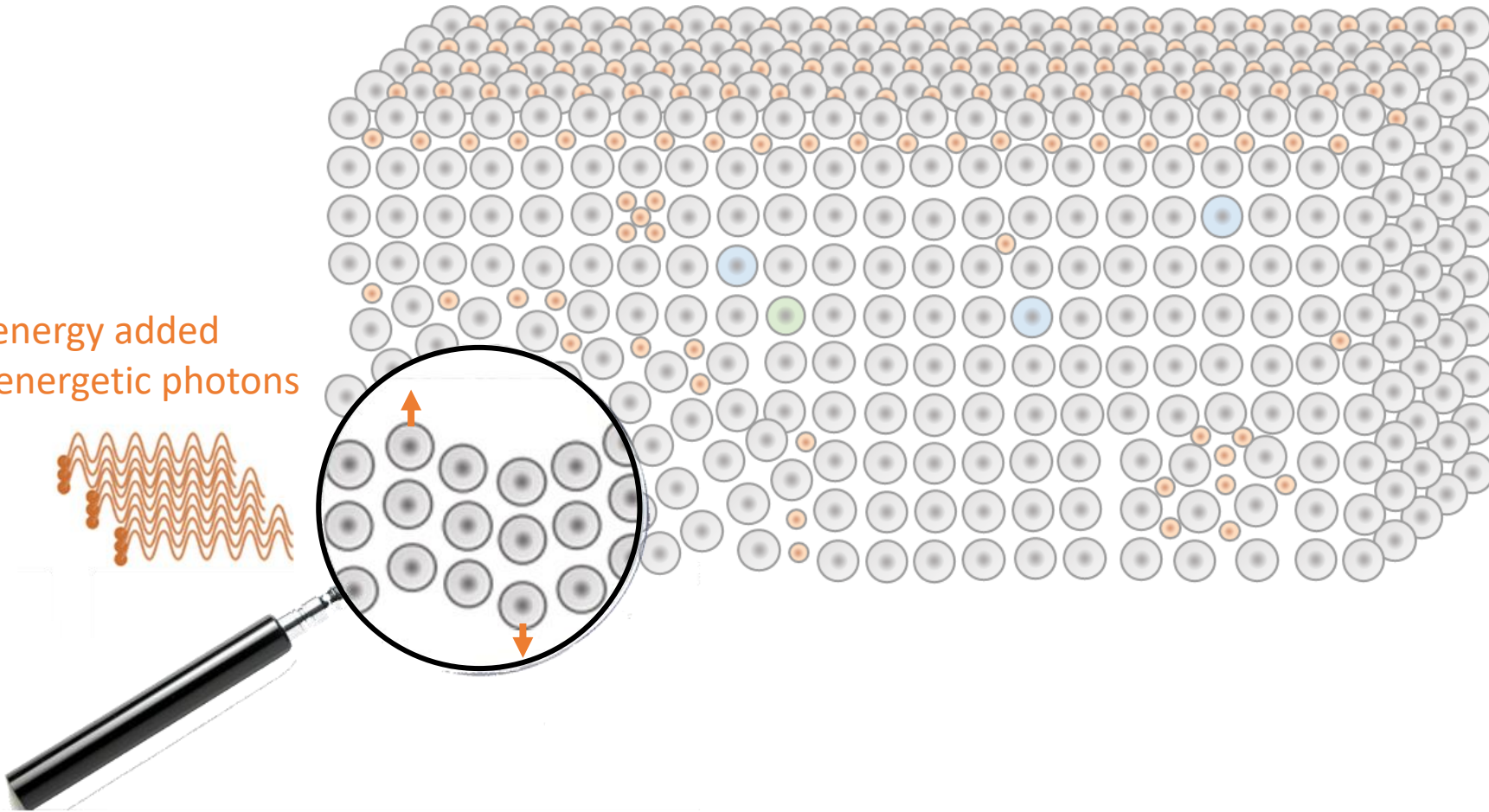


Common denominator at the nano level

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of dynamical stimulation (energy in)

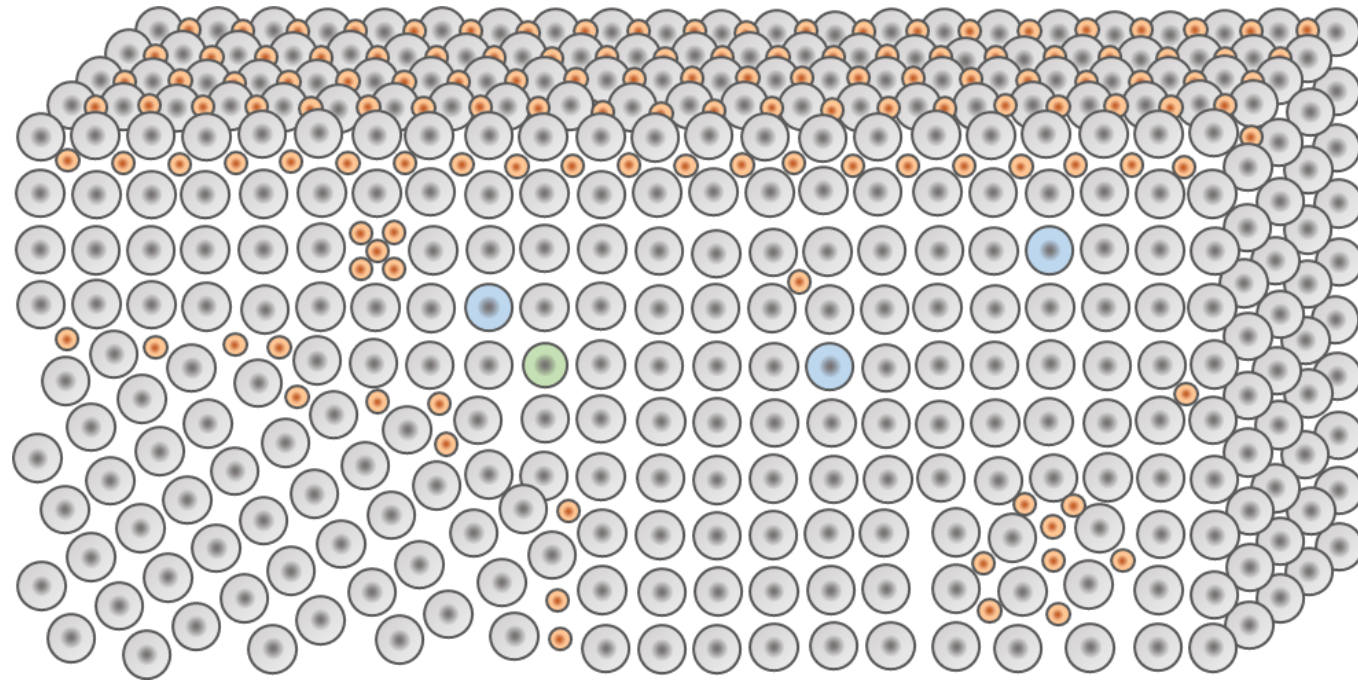
Lattice dynamics

Kinetic energy added
e.g. via energetic photons

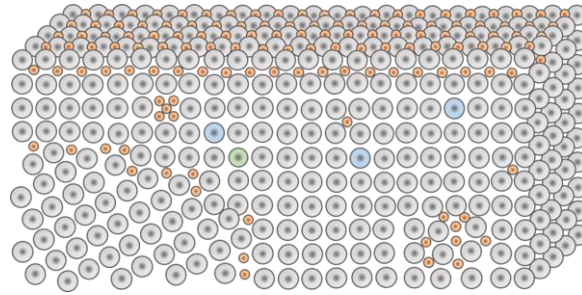


Common denominator at the nano level

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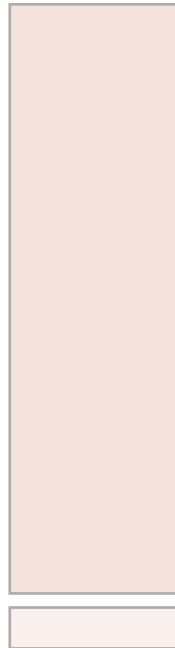


Energy balance sheet

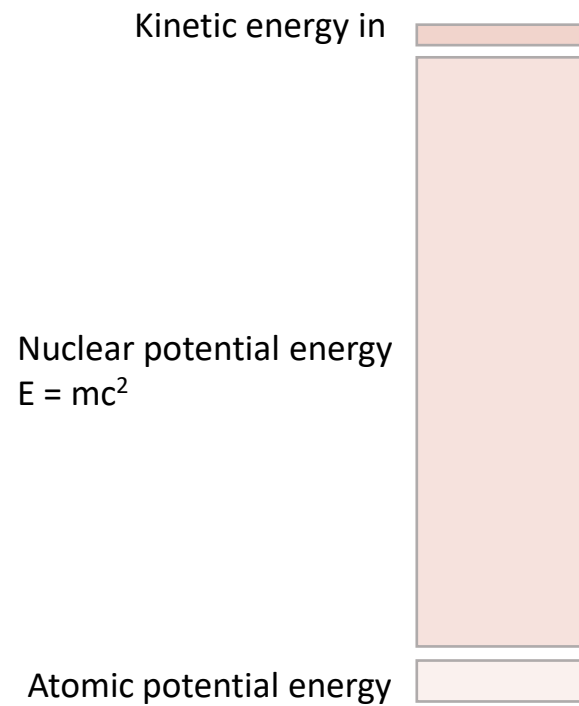
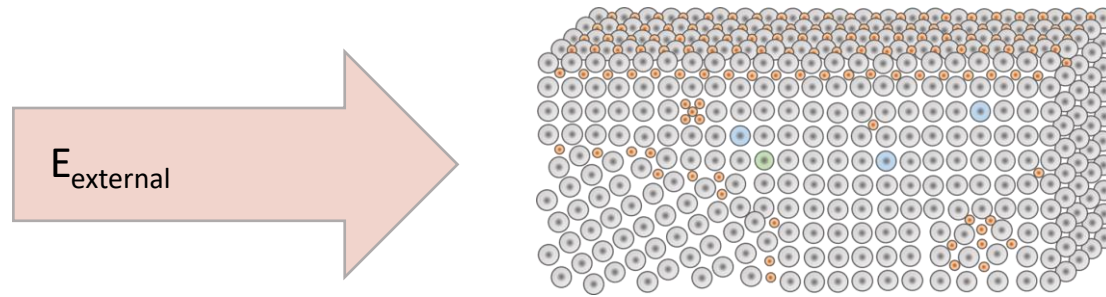


Nuclear potential energy
 $E = mc^2$

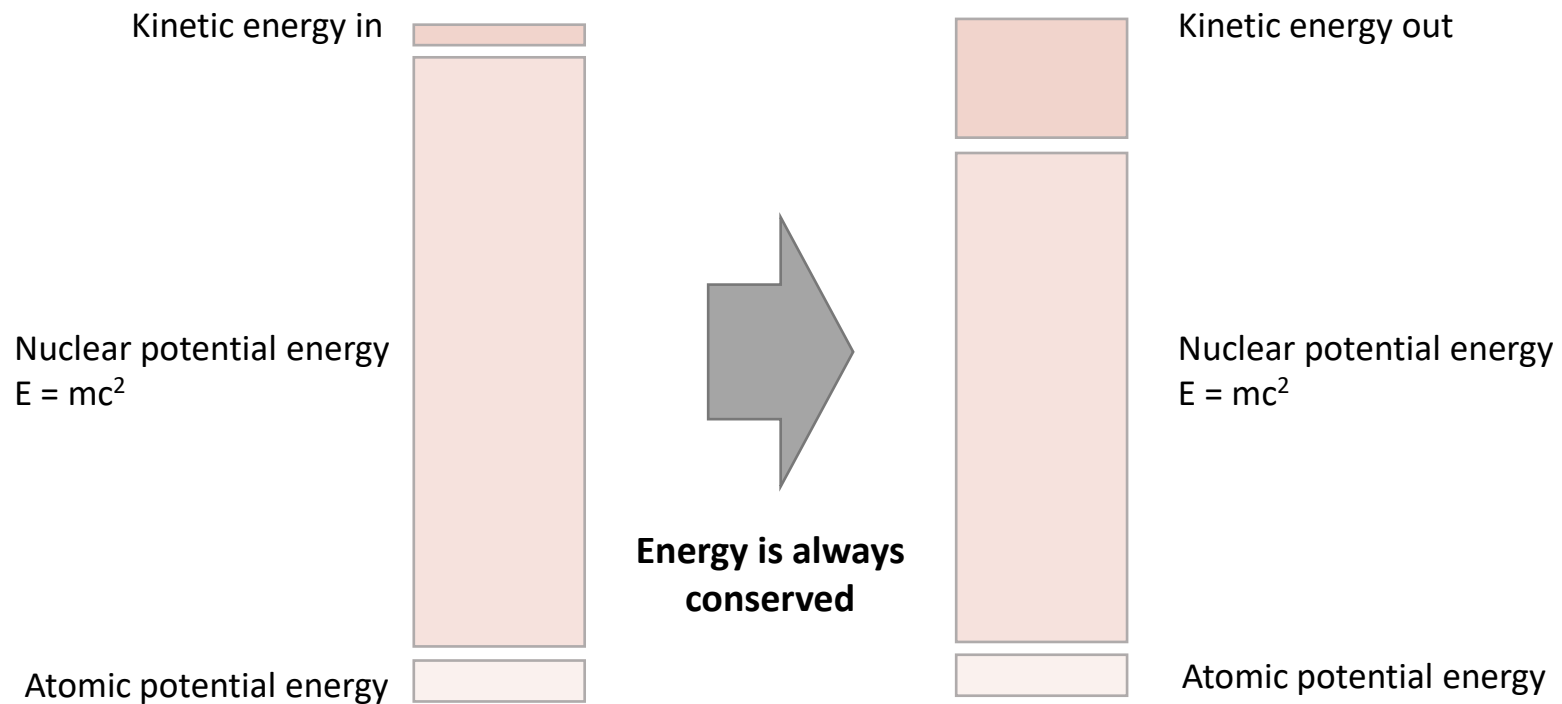
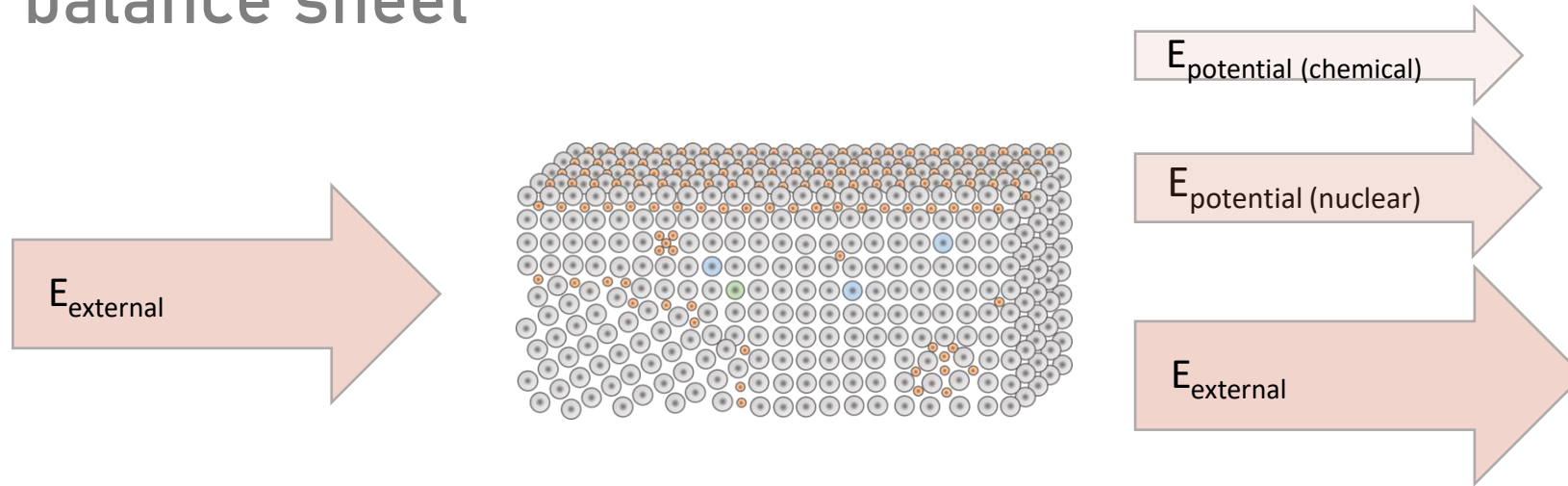
Atomic potential energy



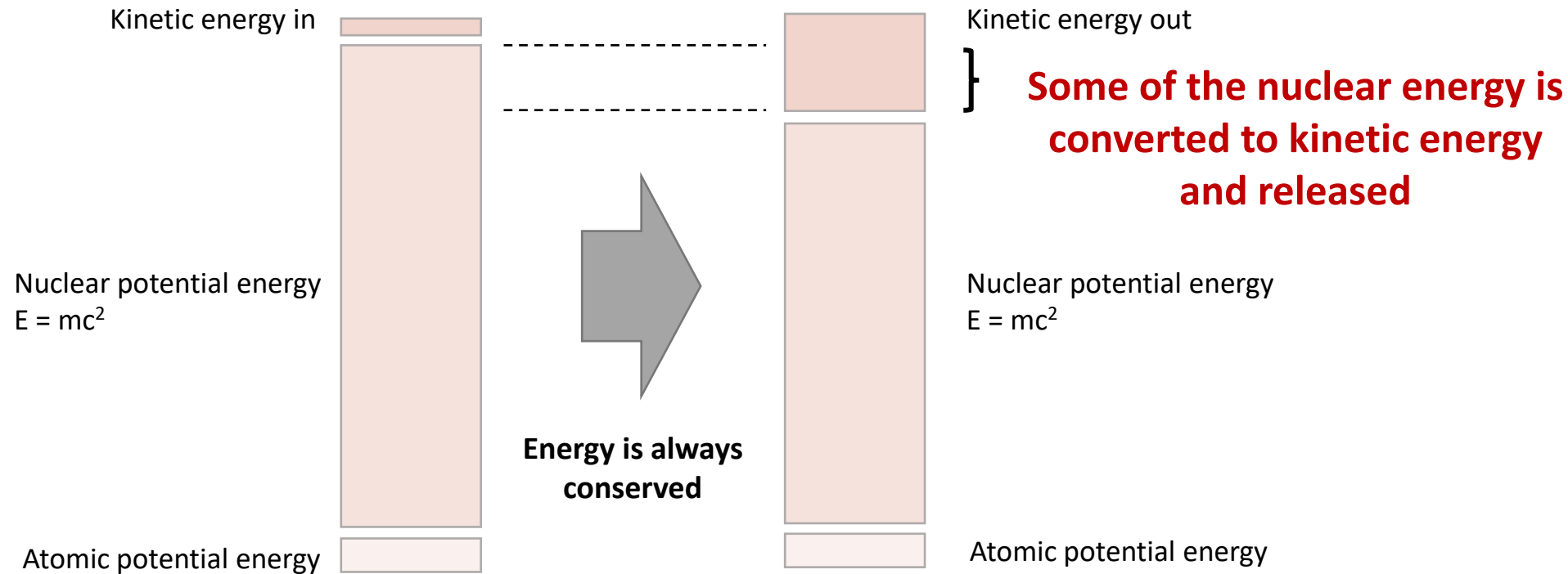
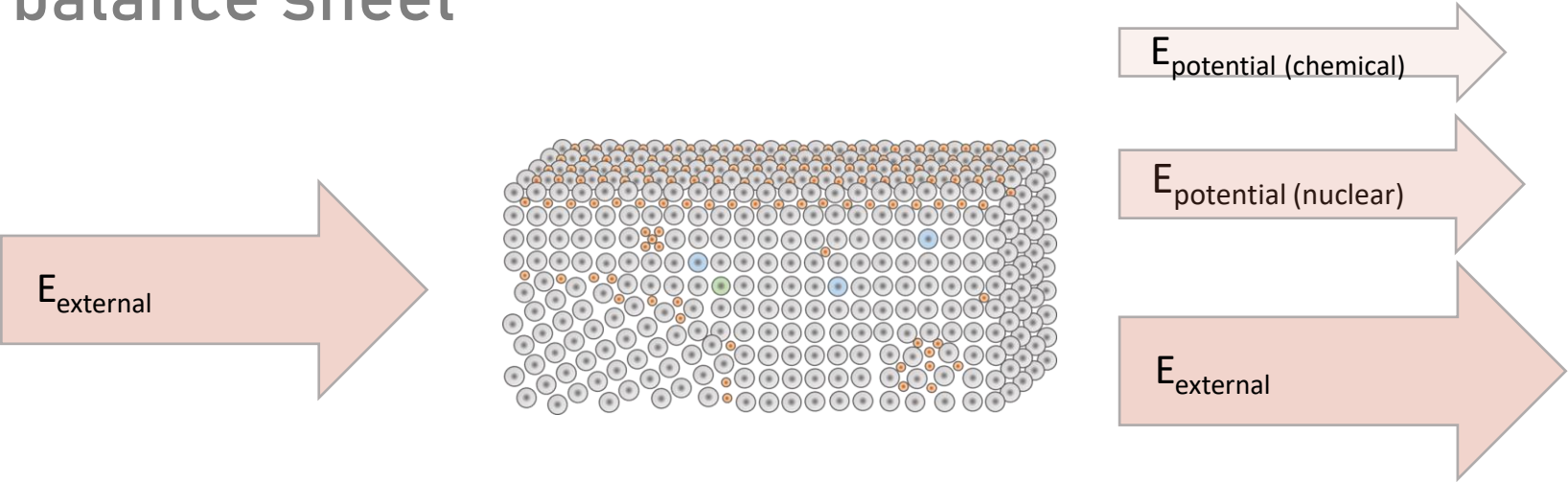
Energy balance sheet



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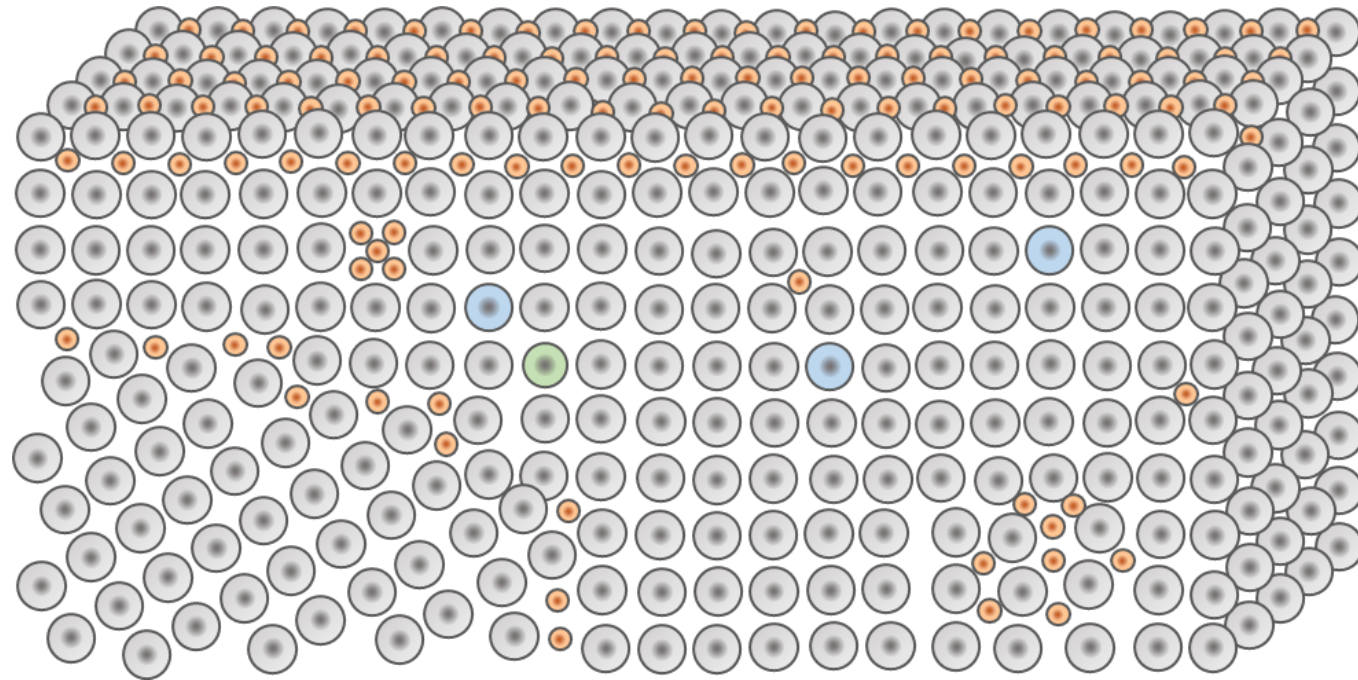


Energy balance sheet



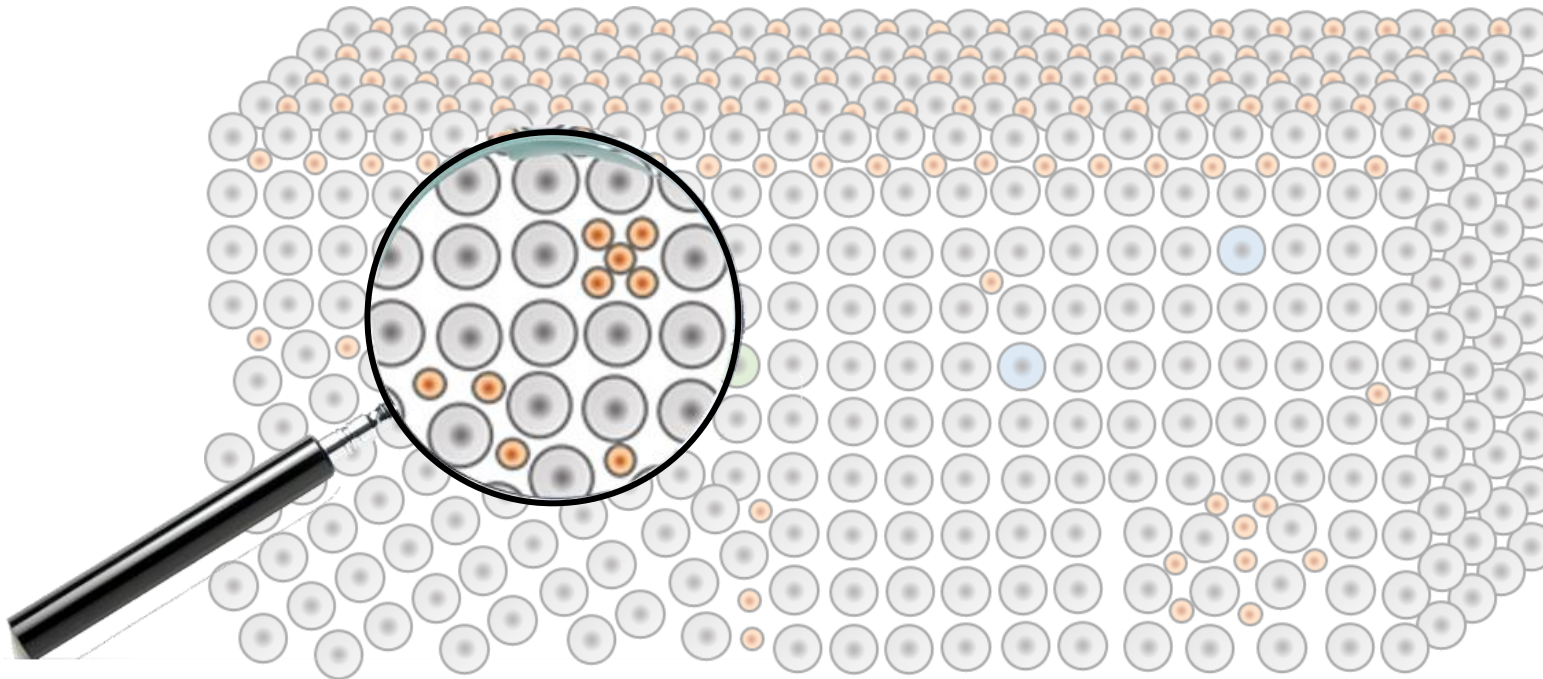
Conceivable energy release modes

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of nuclear energy release (energy out)



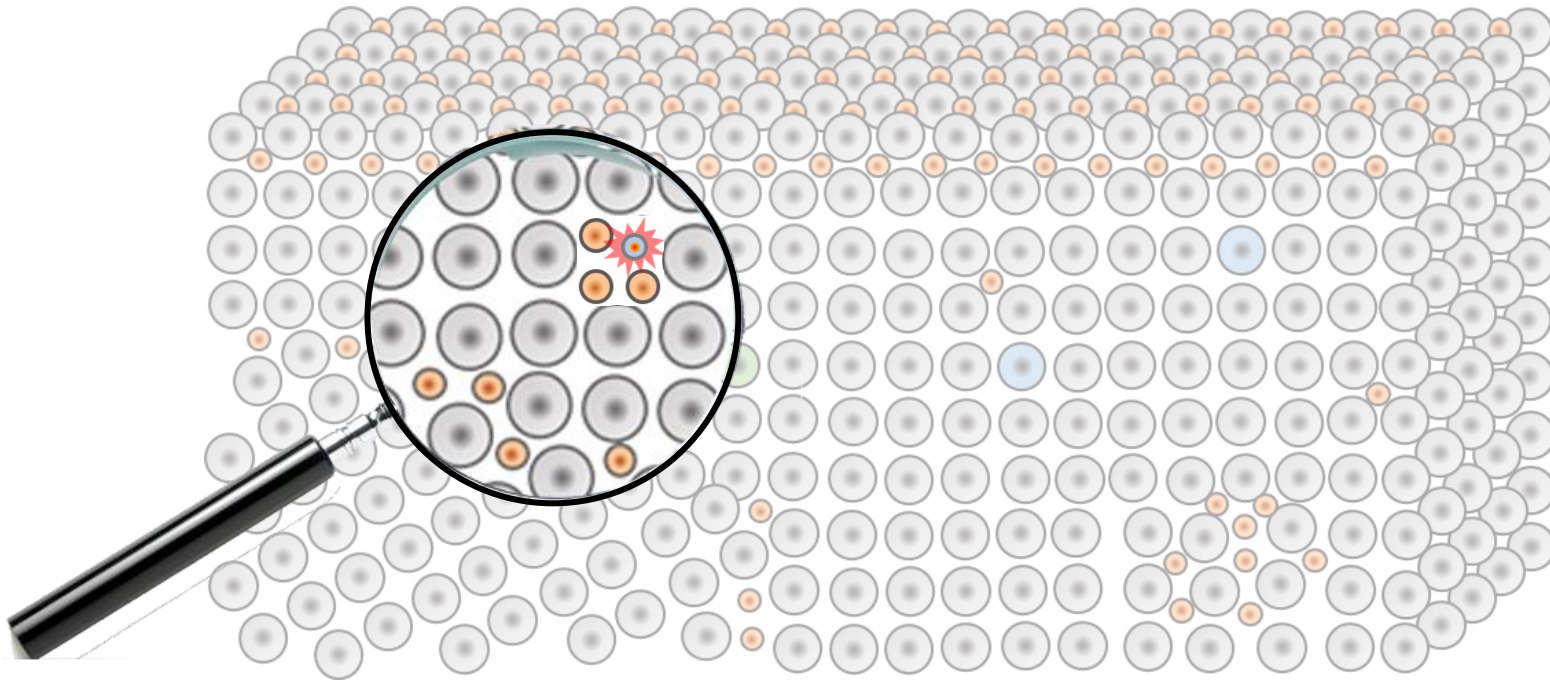
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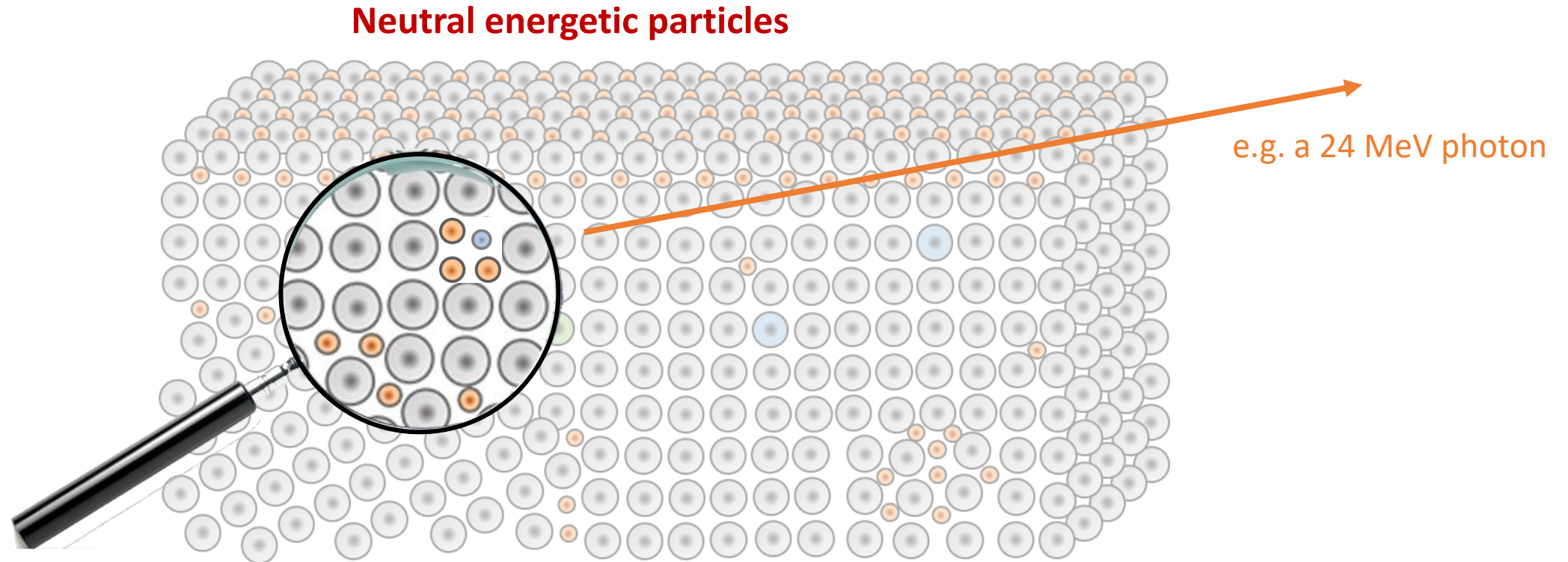
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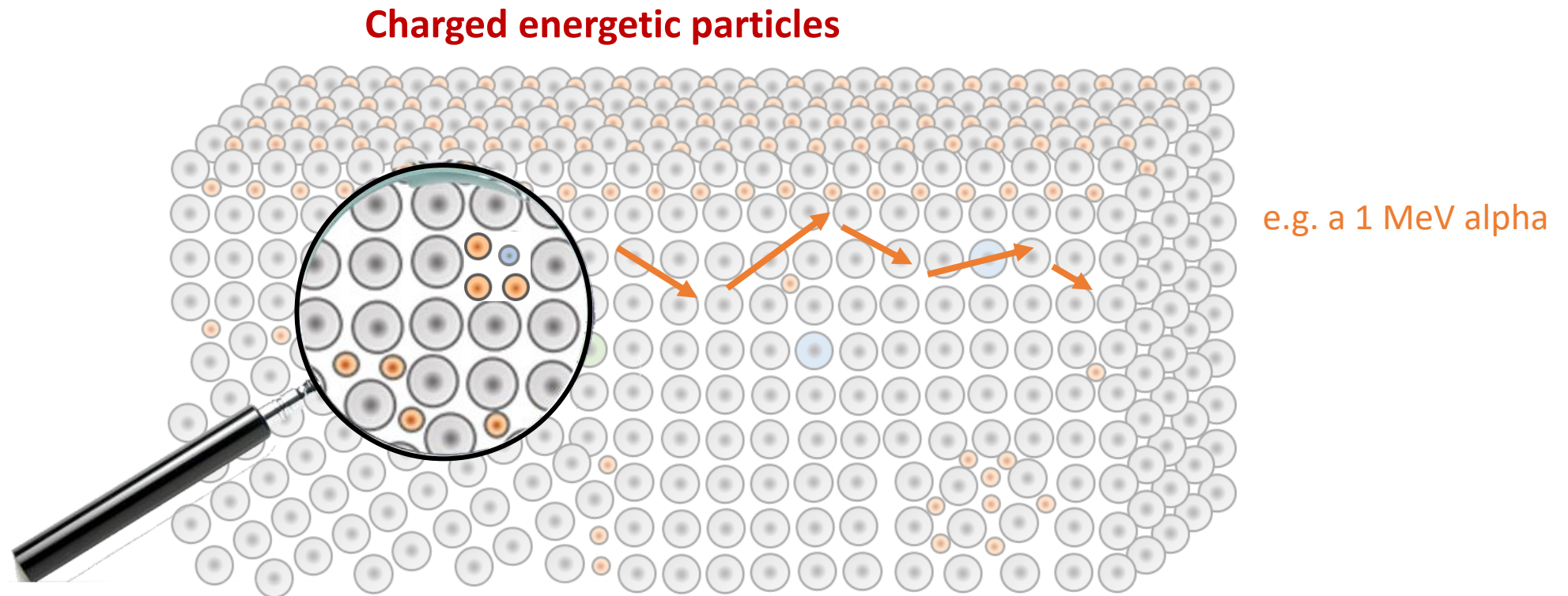
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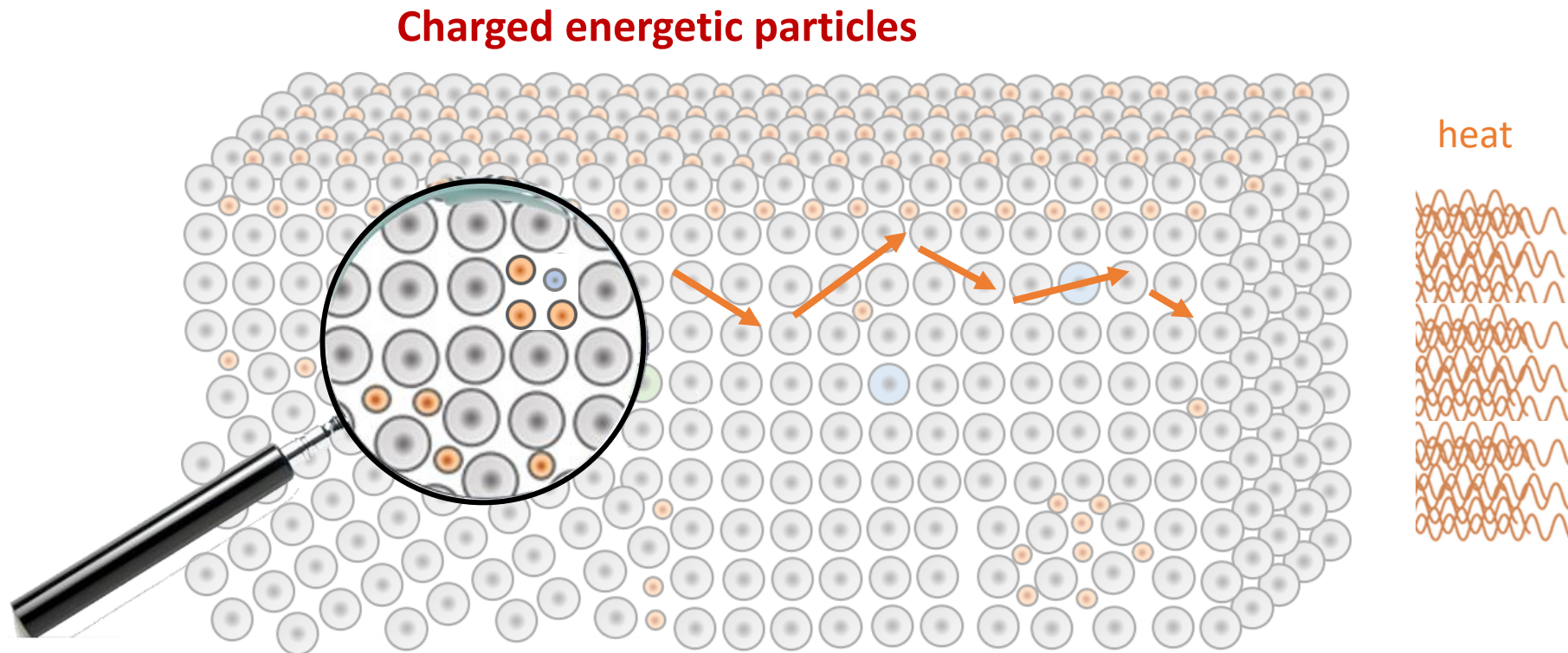
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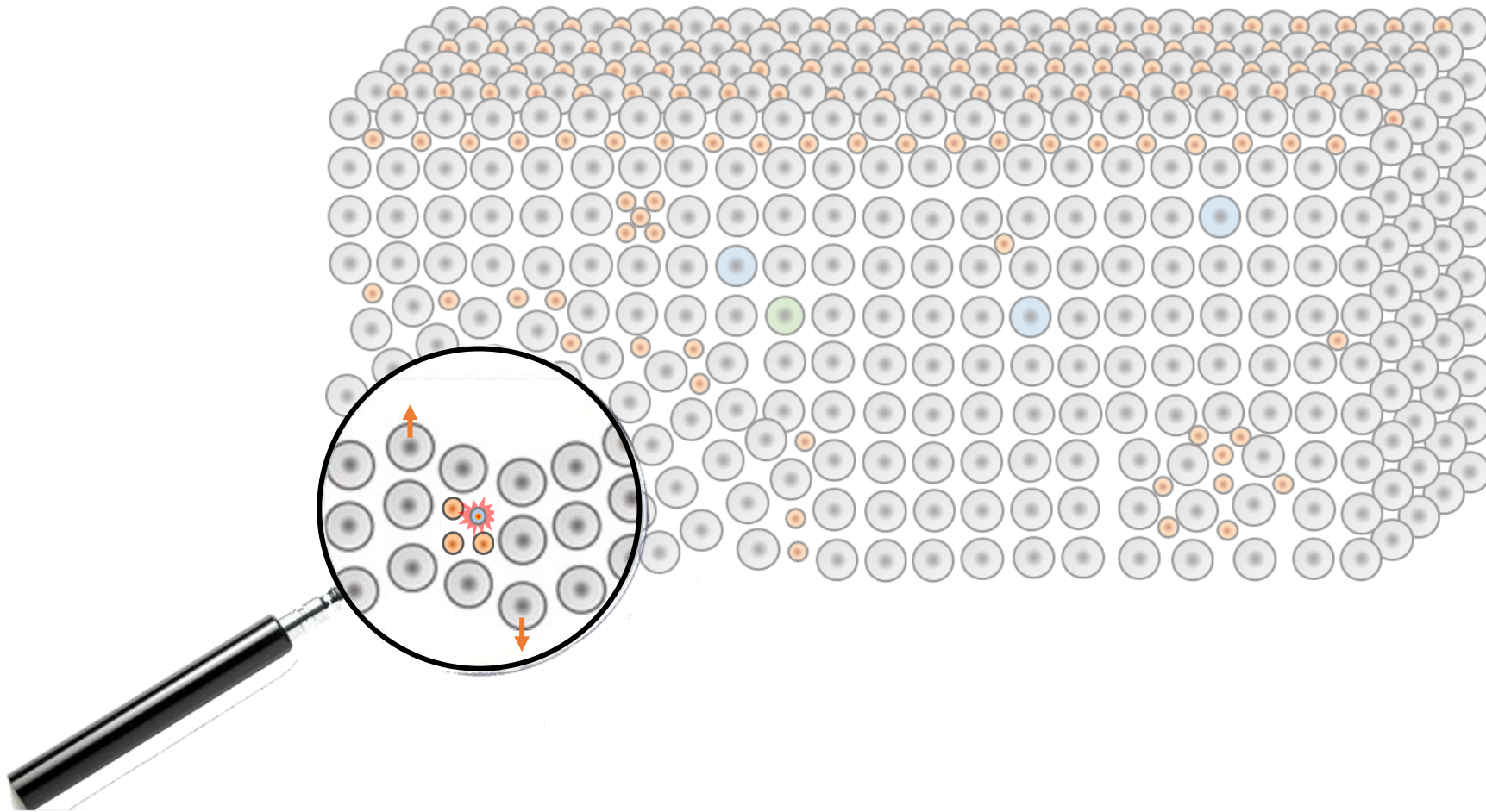
Conceivable energy release modes

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Conceivable energy release modes

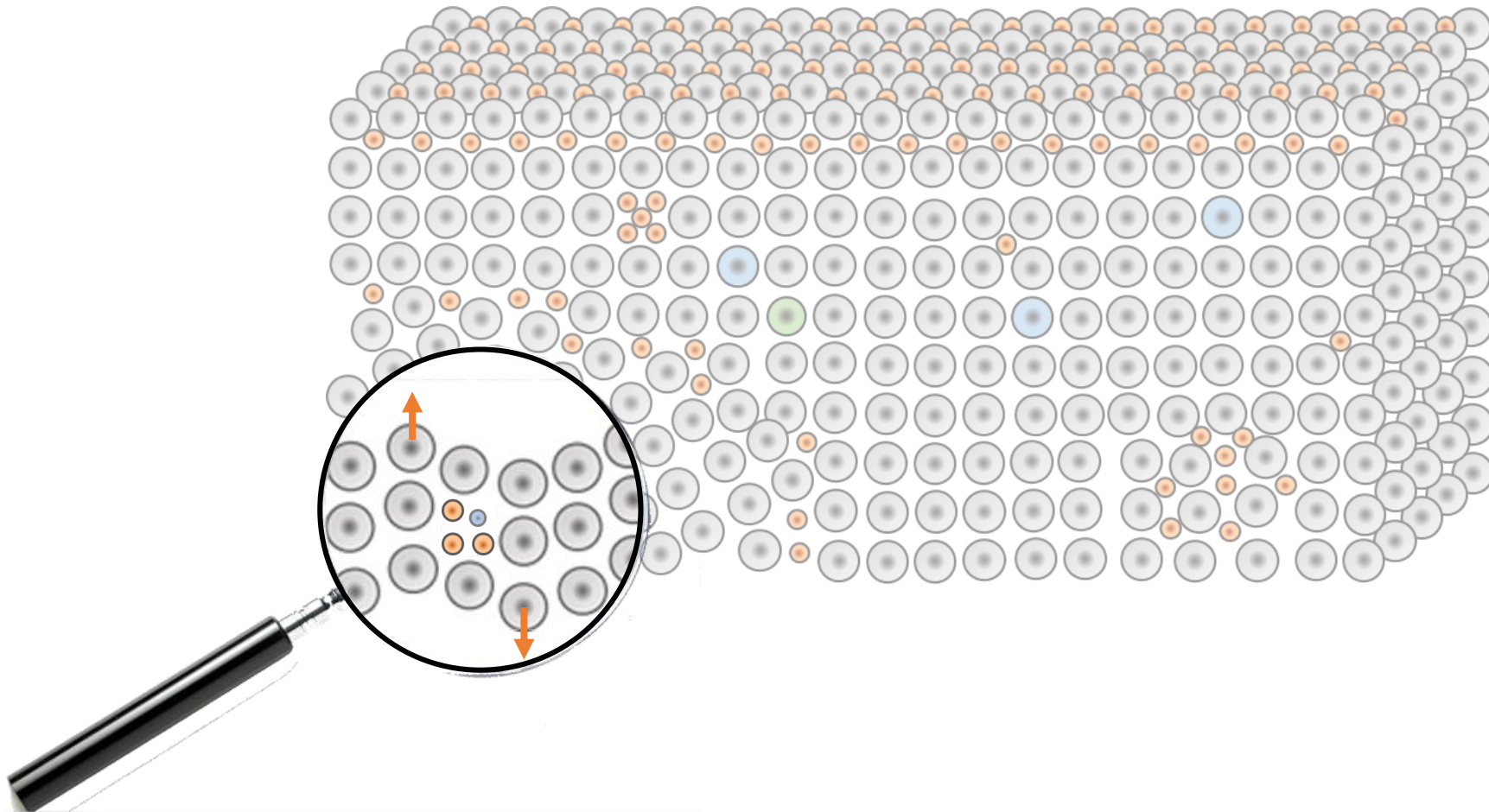
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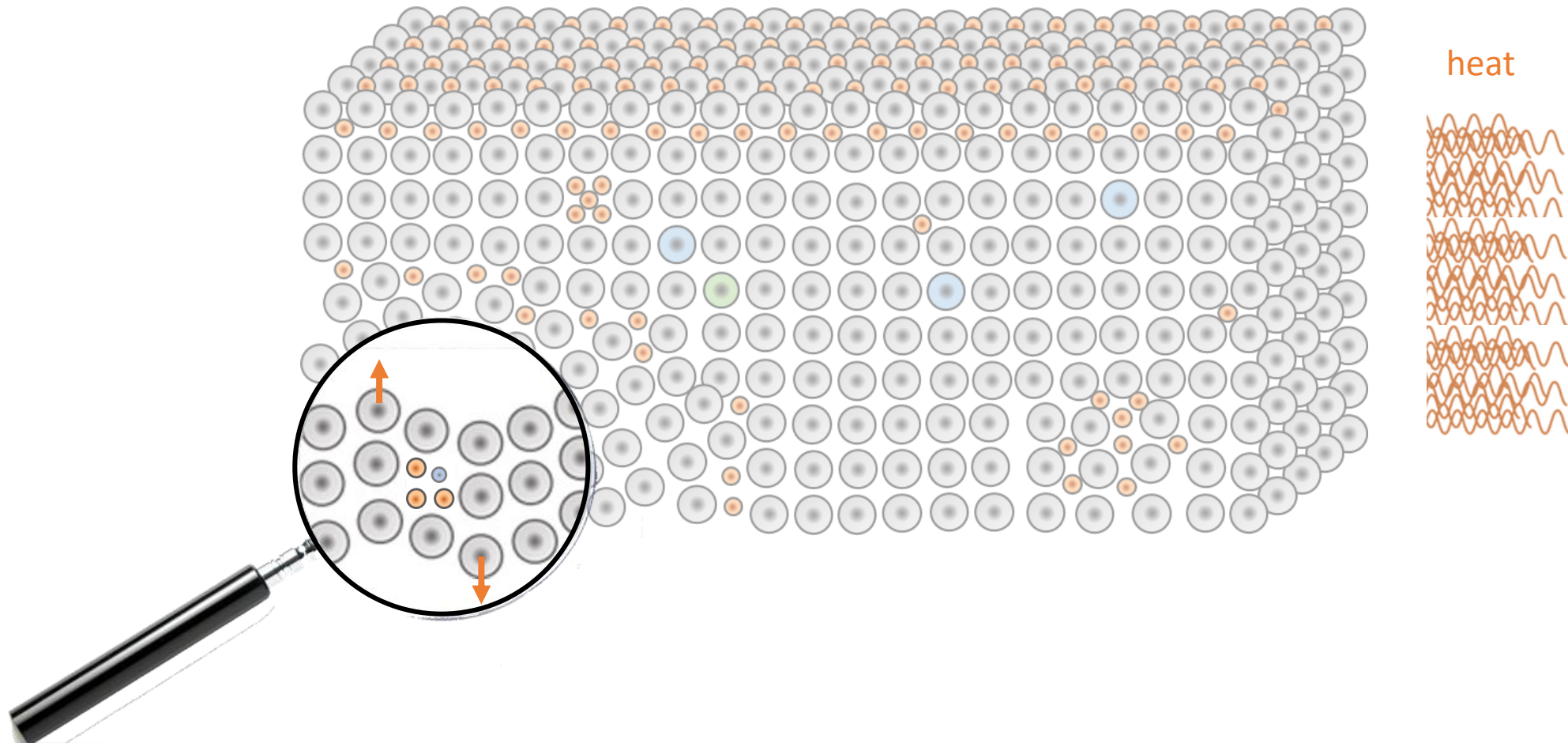
Lattice dynamics



Conceivable energy release modes

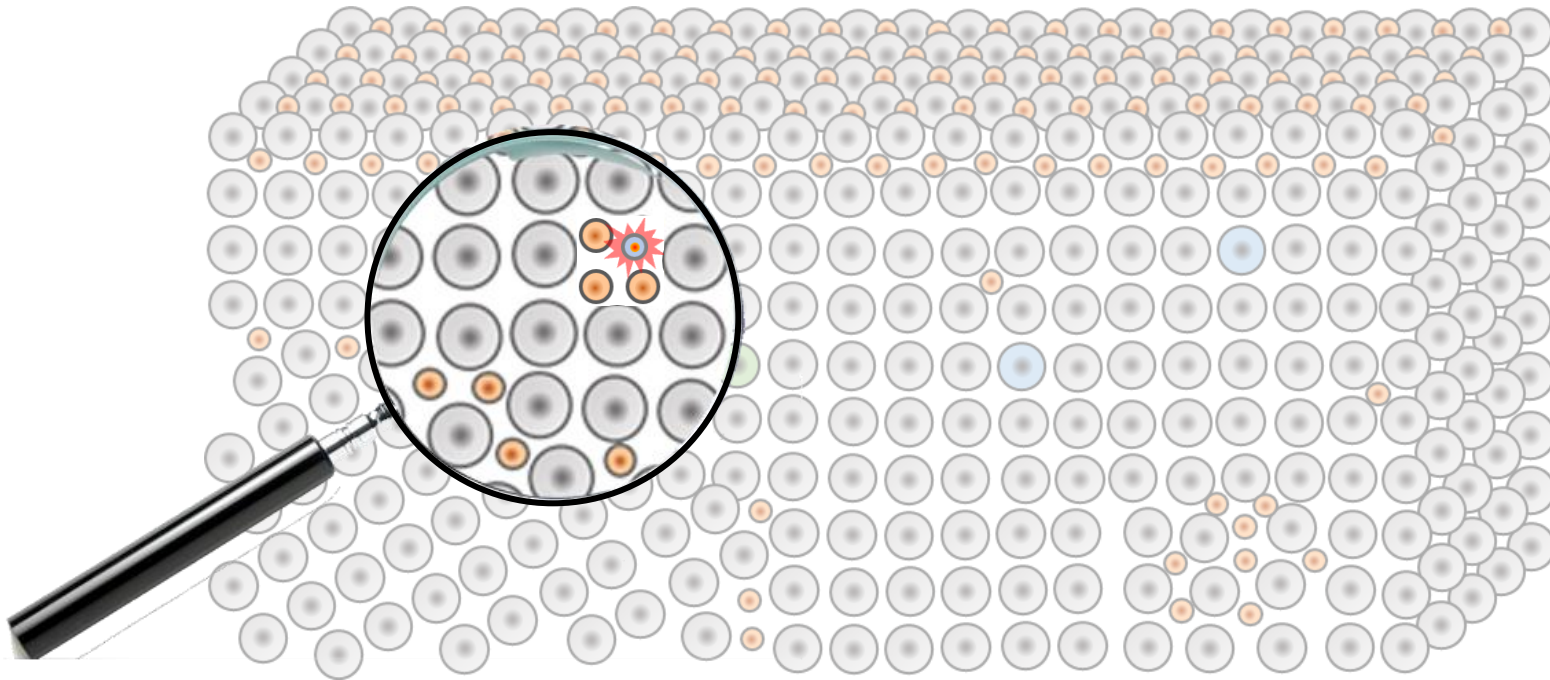
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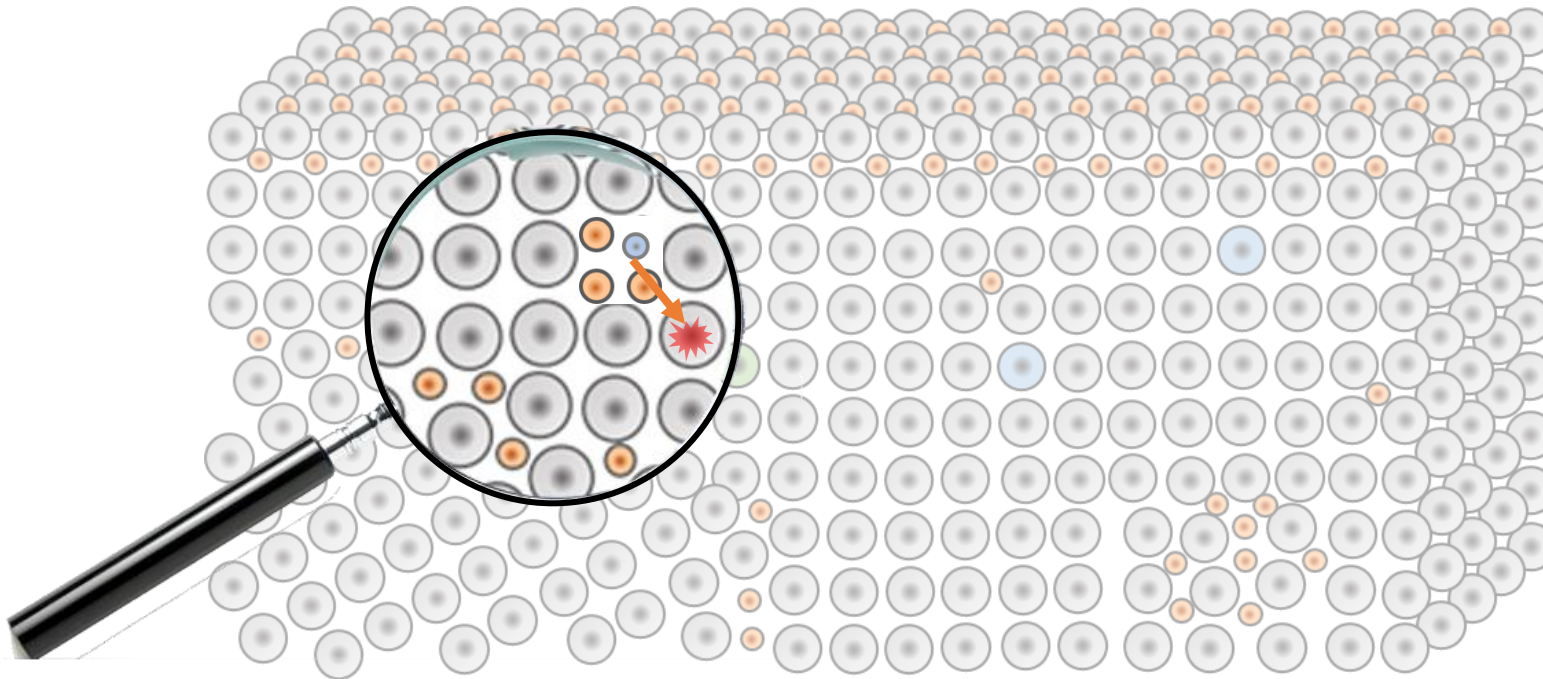
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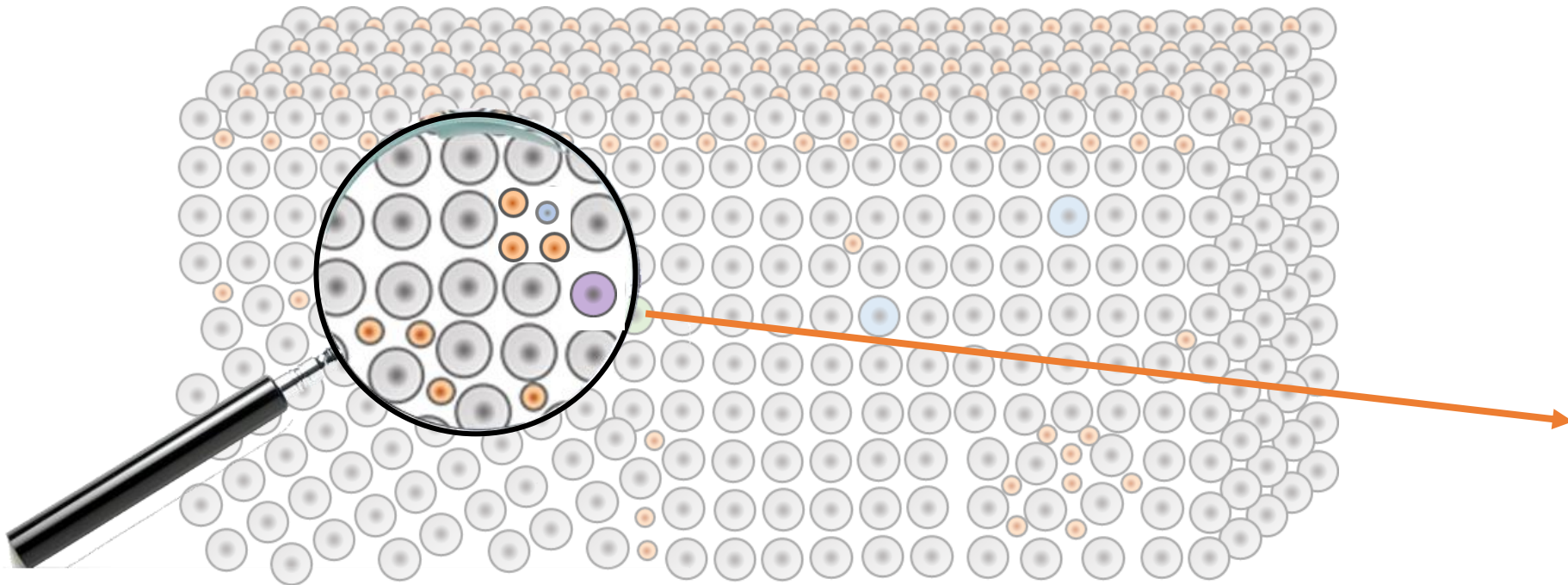
Triggering secondary nuclear reactions



Conceivable energy release modes

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of nuclear energy release (energy out)

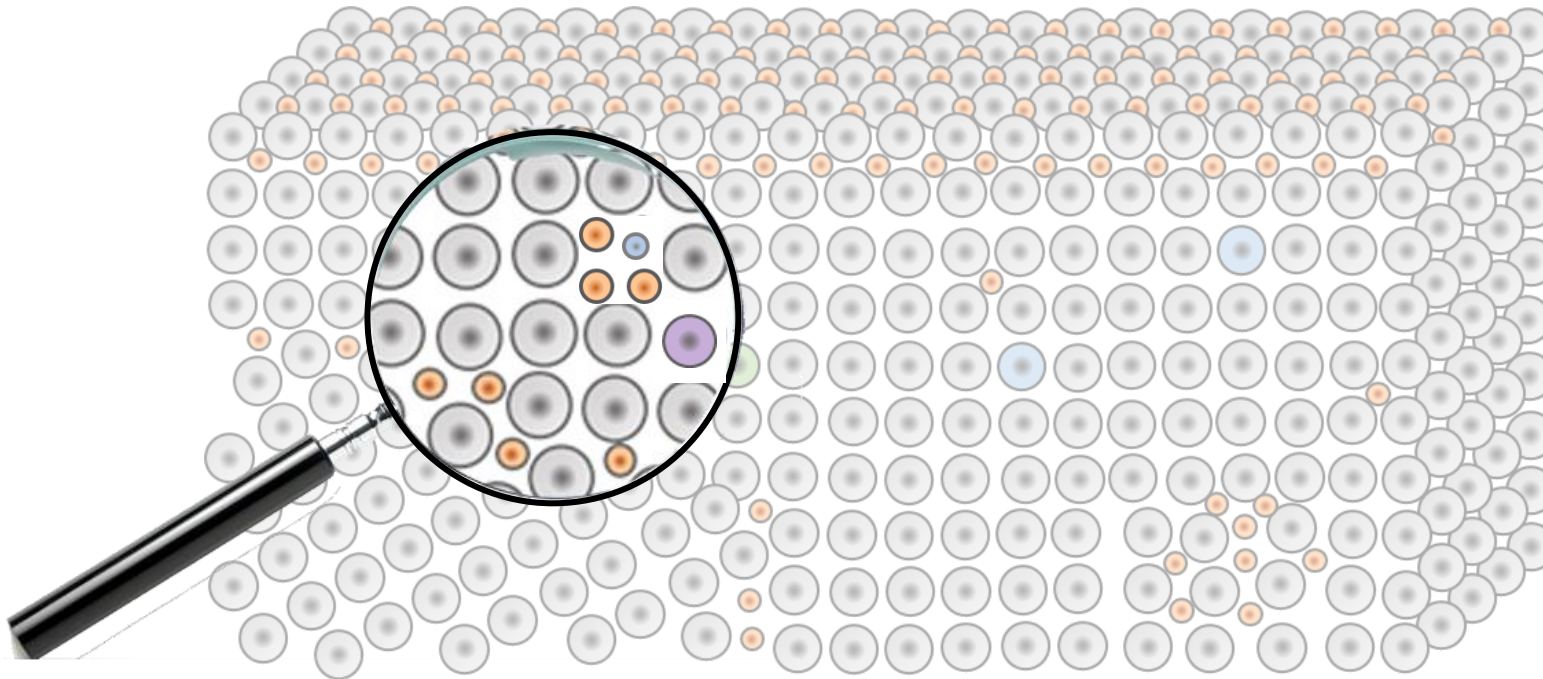
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Conceivable energy release modes

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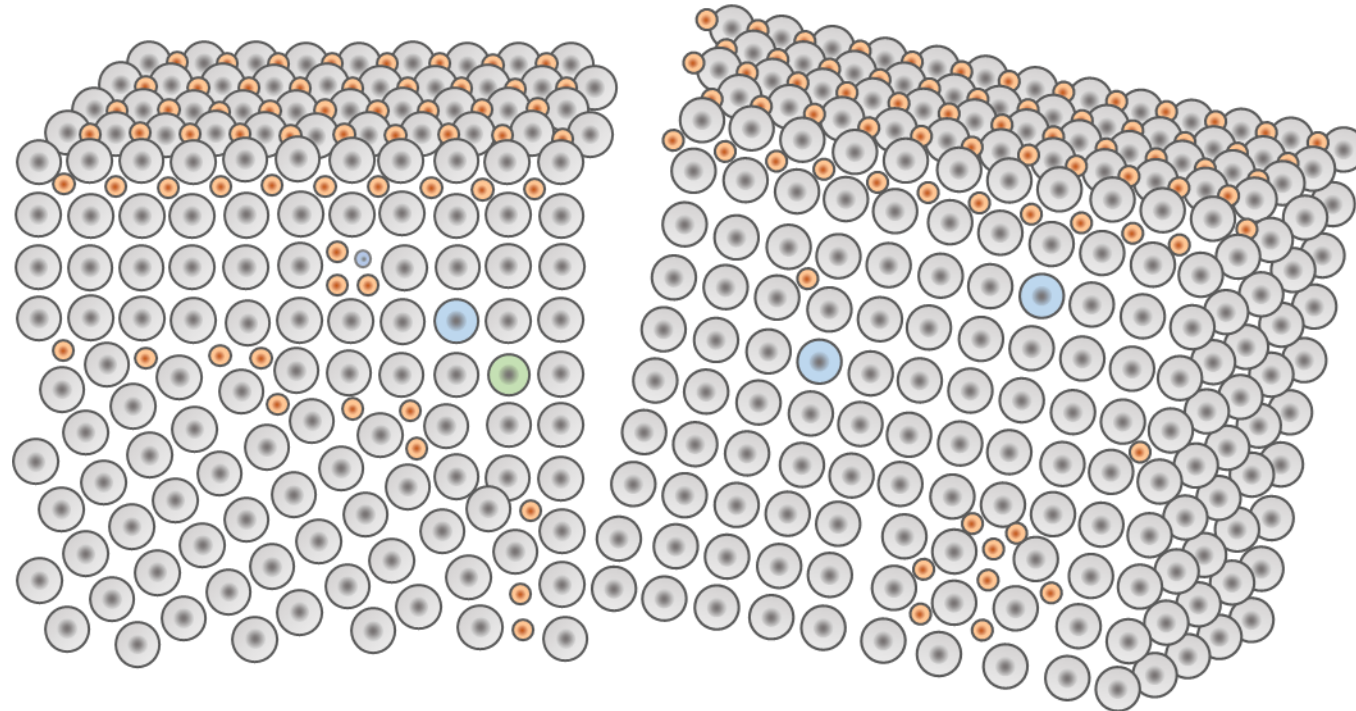
Triggering secondary nuclear reactions



Conceivable energy release modes

Metal-hydrogen lattice with some form of nuclear energy release (energy out)

Breakage of chemical bonds



Characterization modes

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES

Characterization modes

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES



Alternative
explanations:



Characterization modes

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES



Alternative
explanations:



Questions to
be addressed:

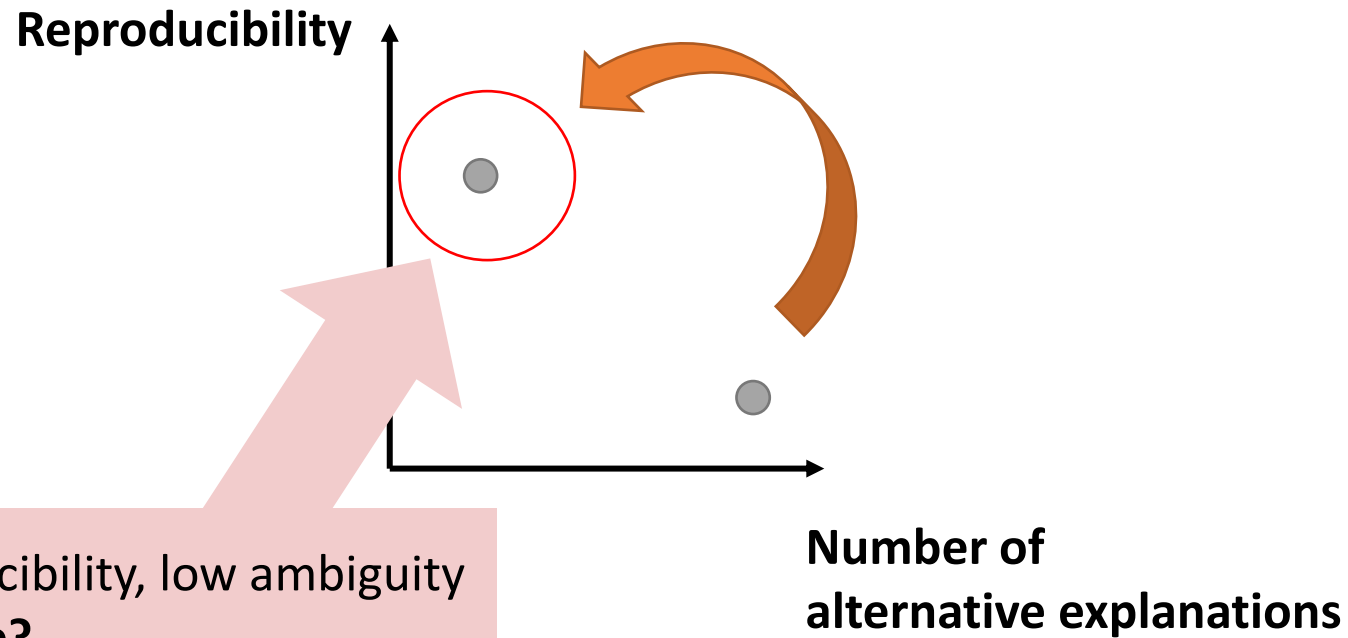
Anomaly or not?

Which reactions?

Which mechanisms?

Toward a LENR reference experiment

The reproducibility challenge and the ambiguity challenge



B2. Characterization modes by example

Fleischmann & Pons 1990

Swartz 2015

Jones et al. 1990

Chambers et al. 1990

Forbes et al. 2019

Gozzi et al. 1998

Biberian 2020

Fralick et al. 2020

Kitamura et al. 2018

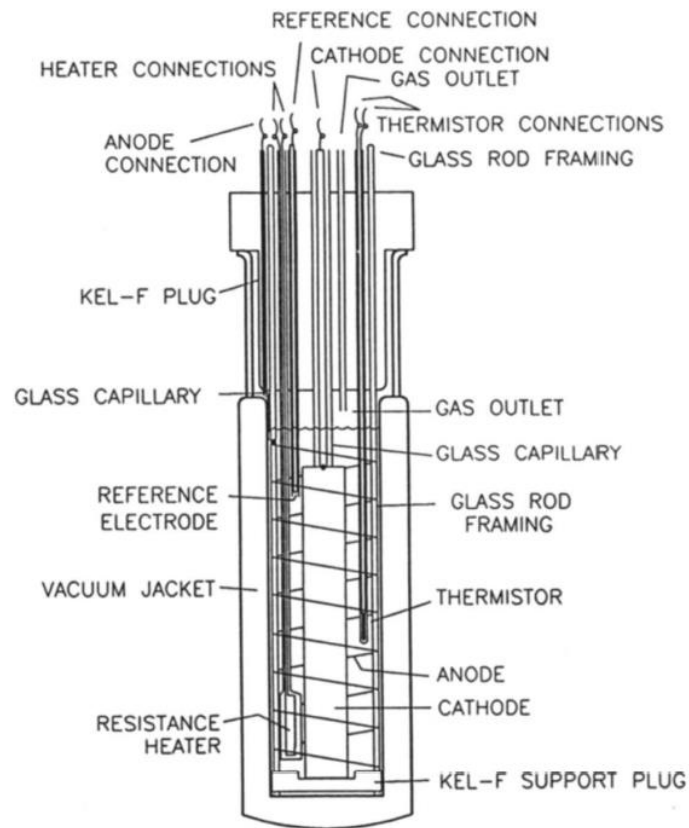
Letts et al. 2010

Swartz et al.
2017

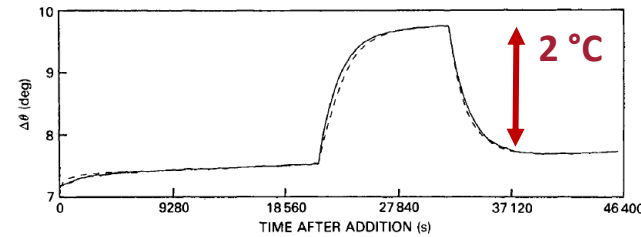
[illegible]

Characterization mode: heat

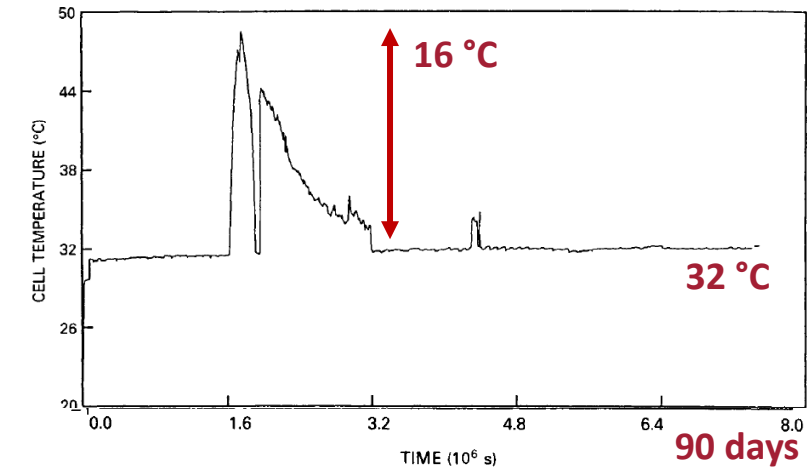
Example: Pd foil with electrochemical D loading



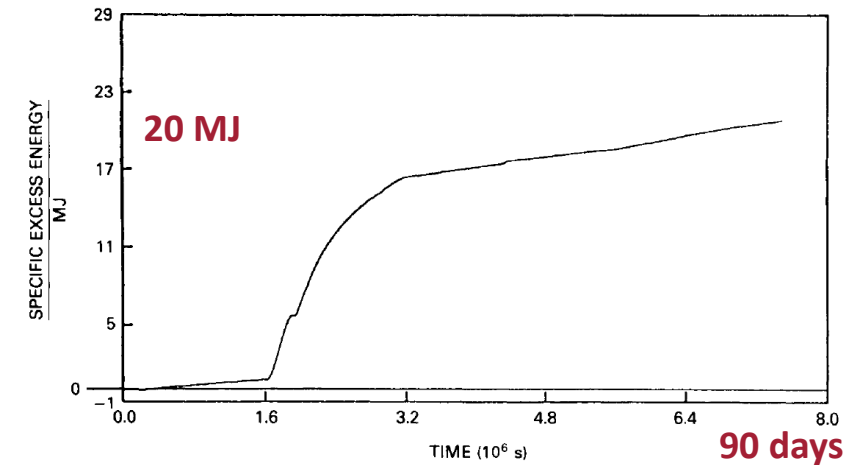
Experimental setup: Fleischmann-Pons cell



Calibration of the calorimeter through known power input



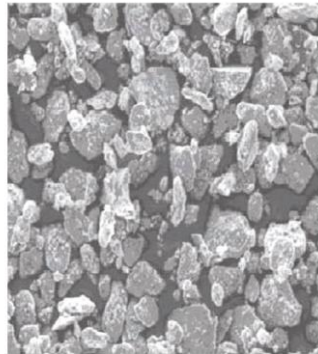
Unexplained temperature rises (excess heat)



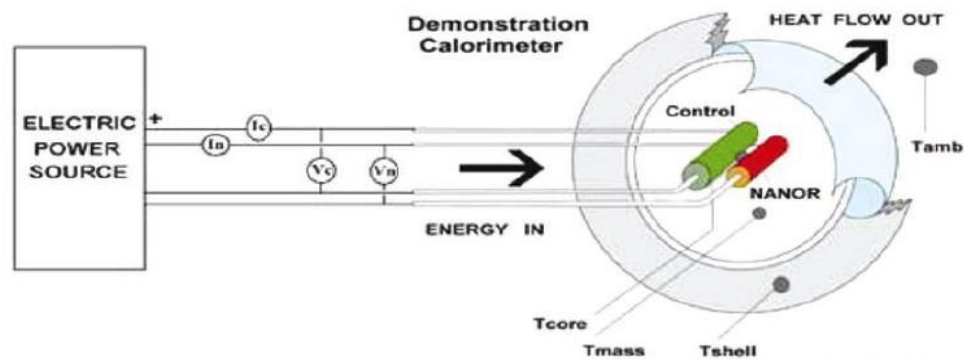
Excess energy (as accumulated excess power)

Characterization mode: heat

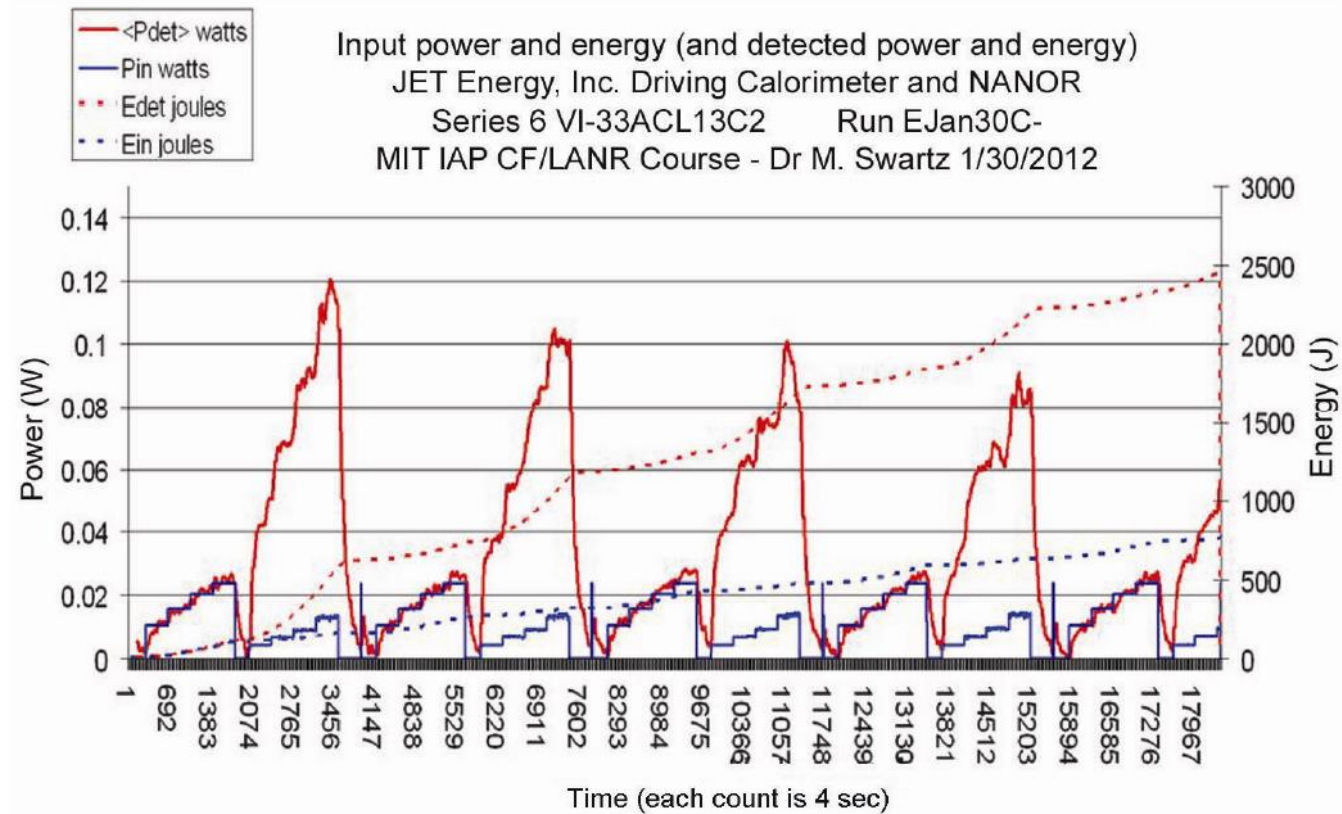
Example: PdD nanoparticles with electric discharge



PdD nanoparticles
embedded in Zr pellets



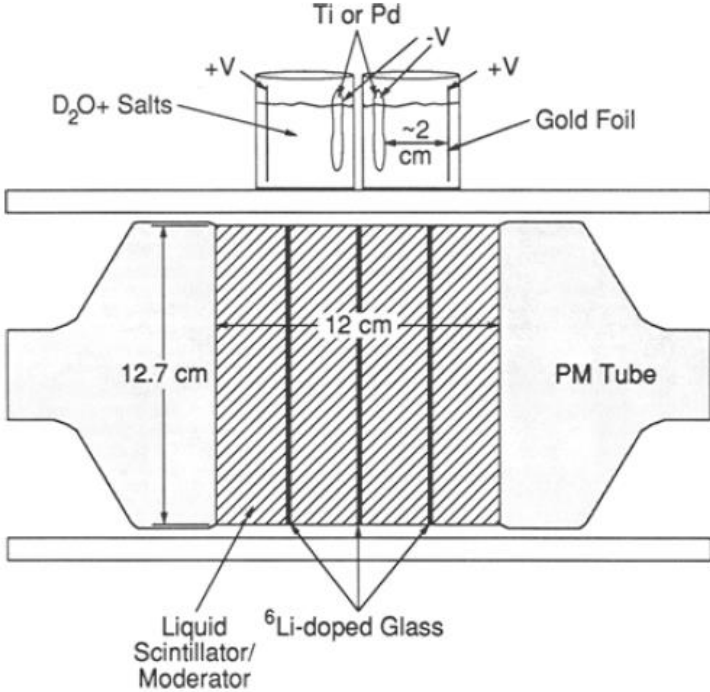
Calorimetry setup with resistive control



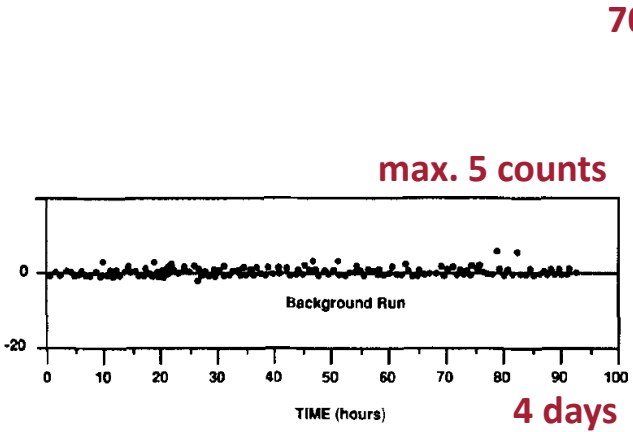
Reported excess power and accumulated excess energy

Characterization mode: energetic particles

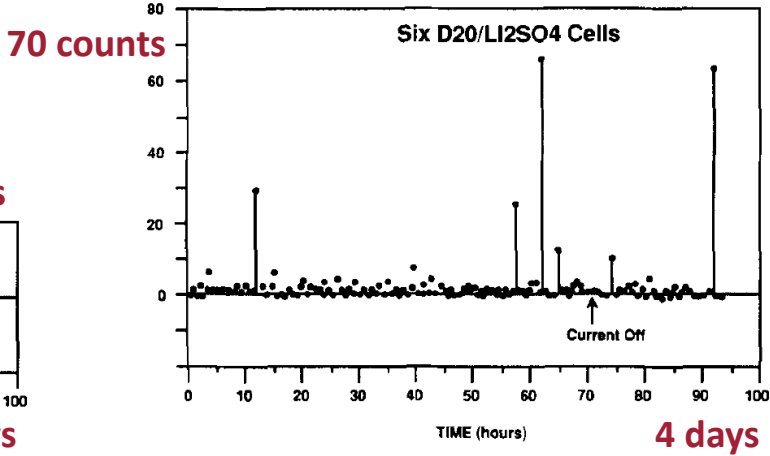
Example: Neutron emission from loaded Pd foil



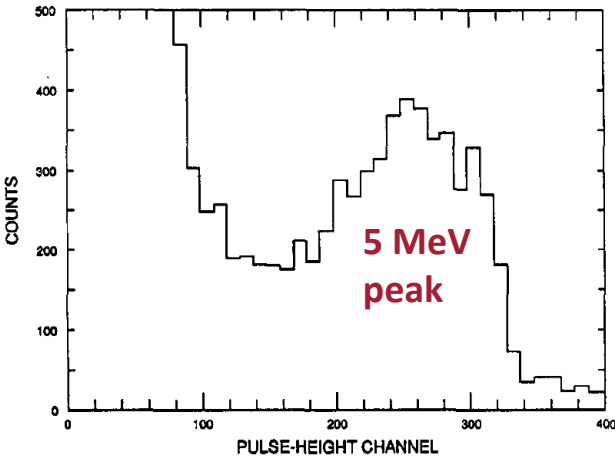
Experimental setup:
electrochemical cell above neutron spectrometer



Neutron counts during background run



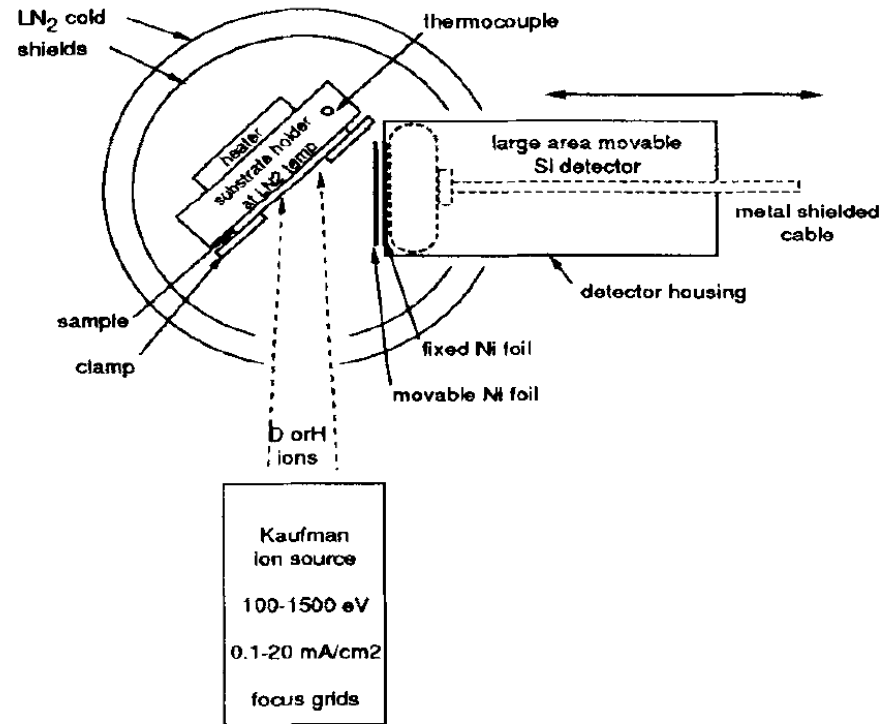
Neutron counts during experimental run



Neutron energy centers around 5 MeV

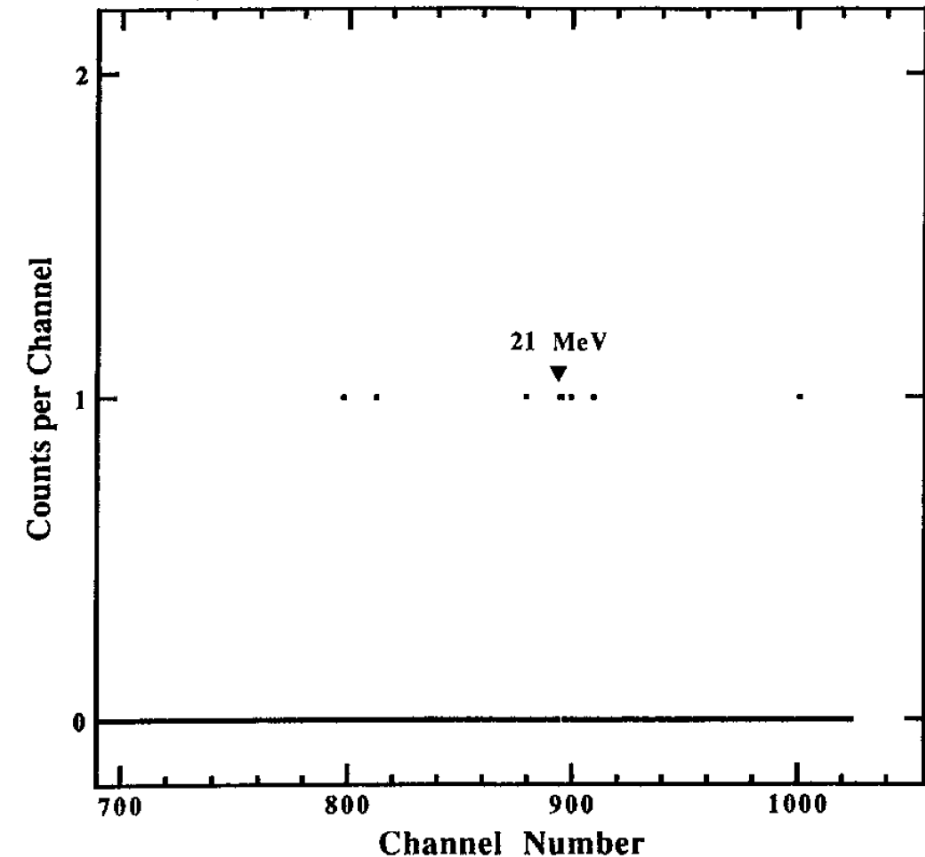
Characterization mode: energetic particles

Example: Charged particle emission from loaded Pd foil



Experimental setup:

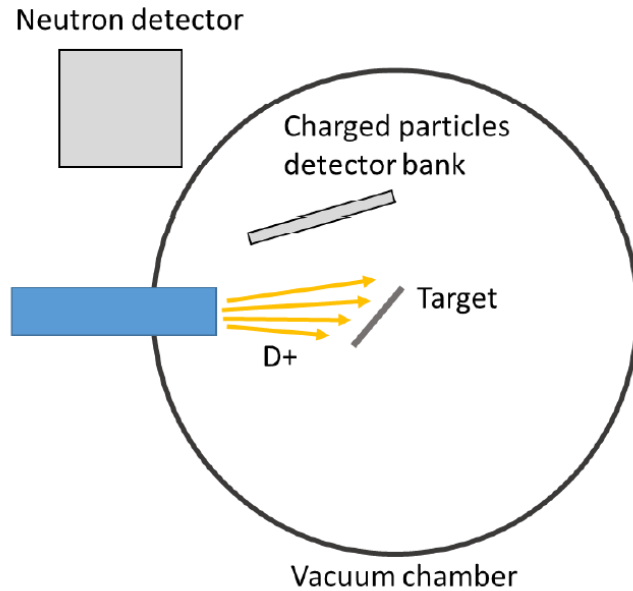
vacuum chamber with low-energy deuteron beam on Pd foil target



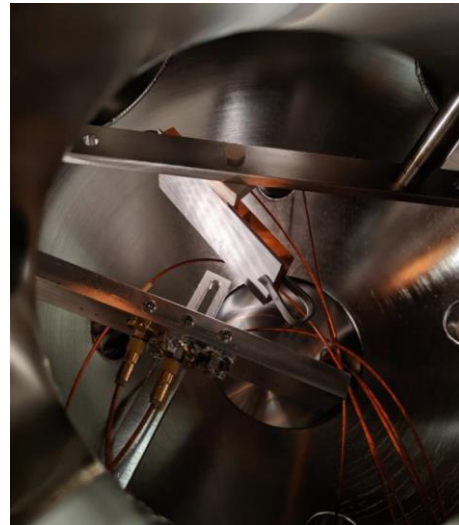
21 MeV charged particle counts from bombarded Pd foil

Characterization mode: energetic particles

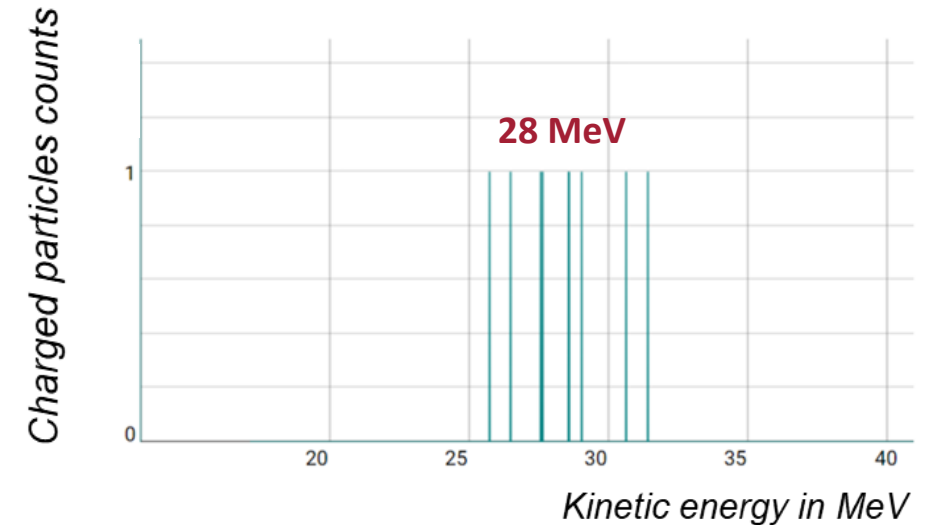
Example: Charged particle emission from loaded Ti foil



**Experimental setup:
vacuum chamber with low-energy deuteron
beam on foil target**



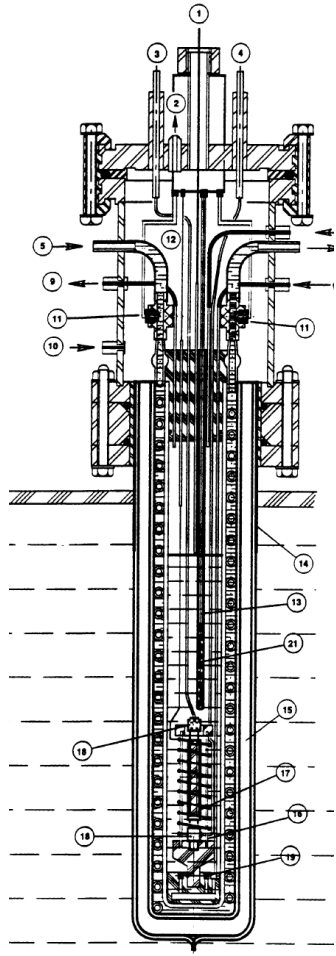
**View of target sample during
bombardment**



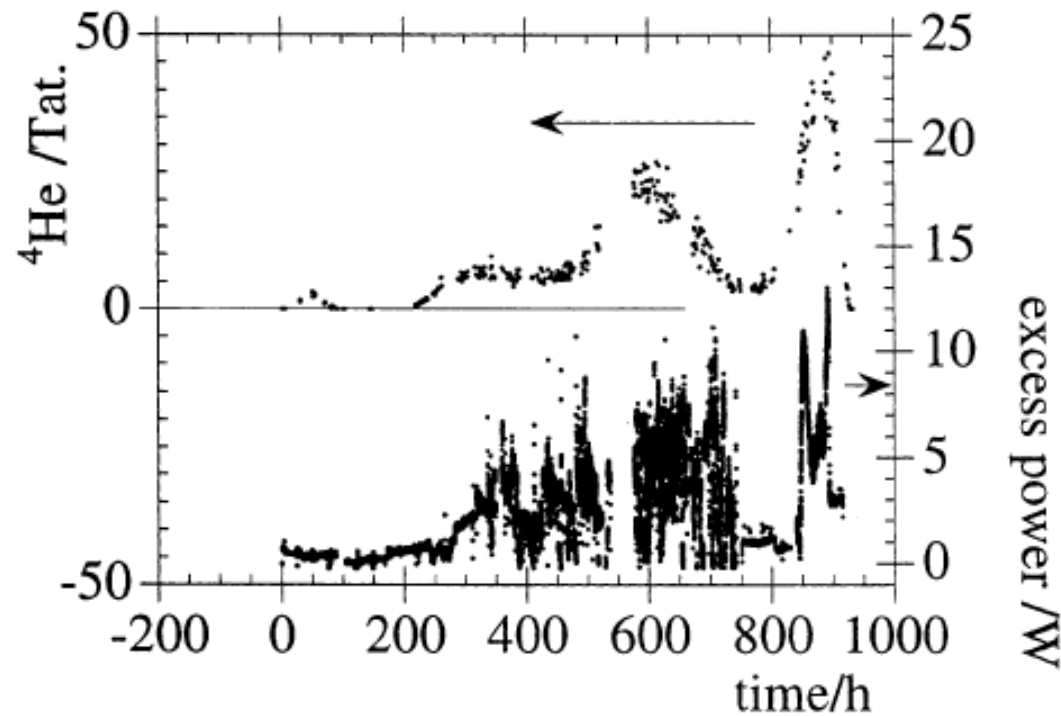
28 MeV charged particle counts from bombarded Ti foil

Characterization mode: composition changes

Example: He-4 production from loaded Pd foil



Experimental setup: similarity
to Fleischmann-Pons cell



Measured He-4 (top) and excess heat
(bottom) appearing correlated

Characterization mode: composition & morphology changes

Example: Possible fission products from gas loaded Pd

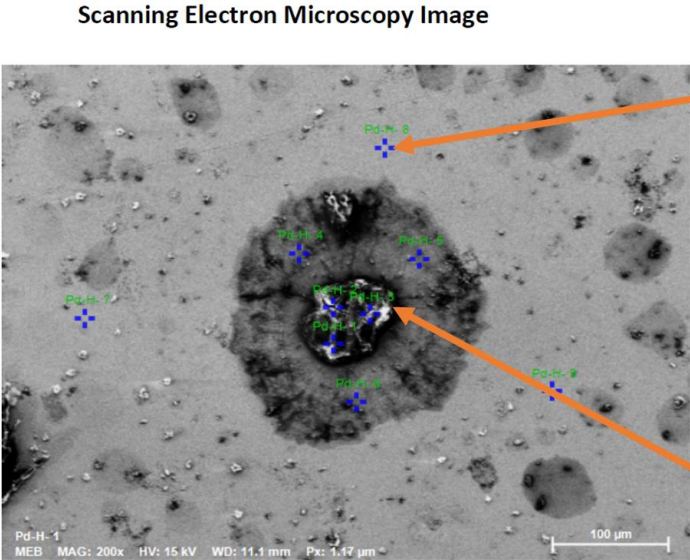
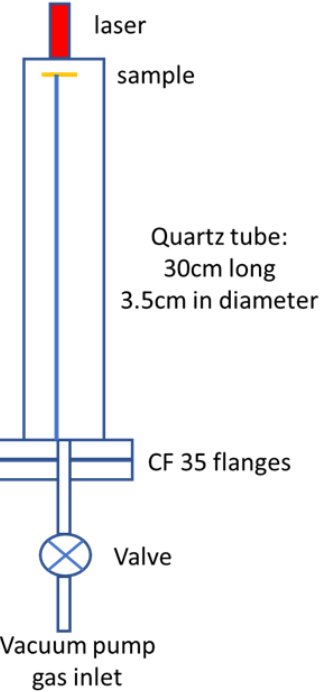
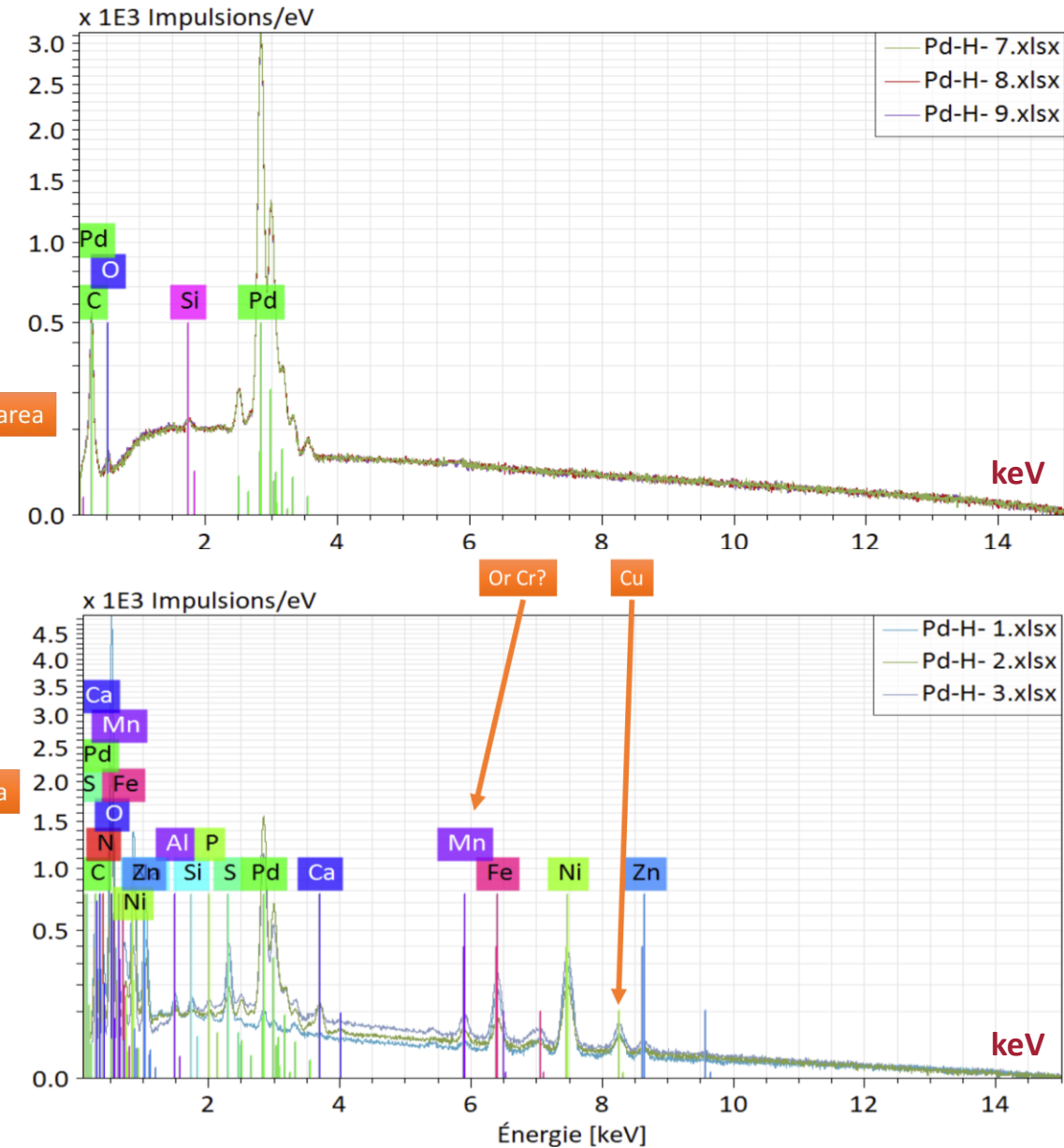
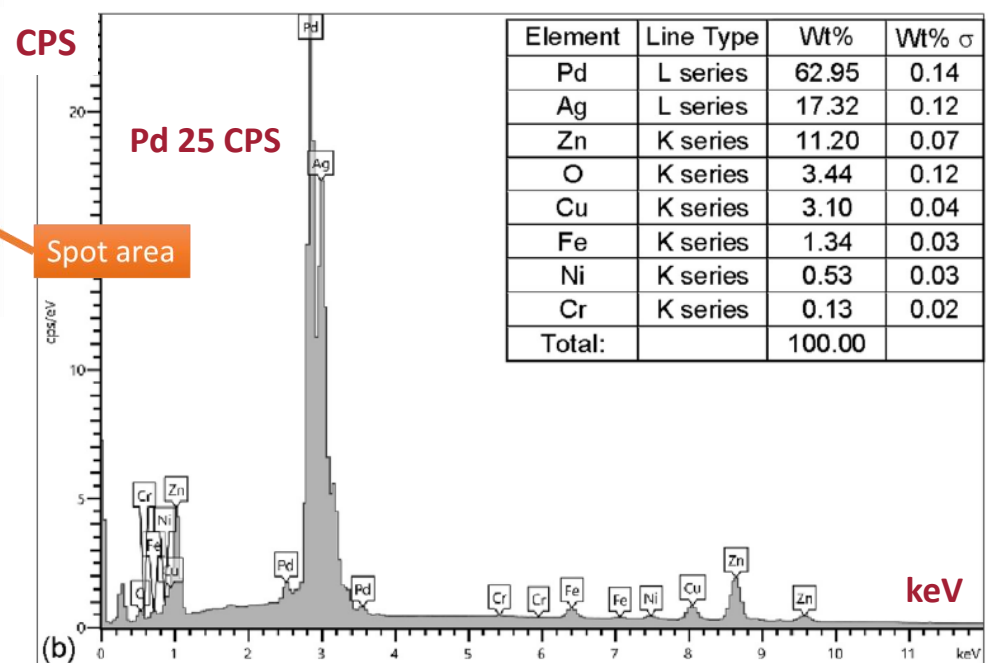
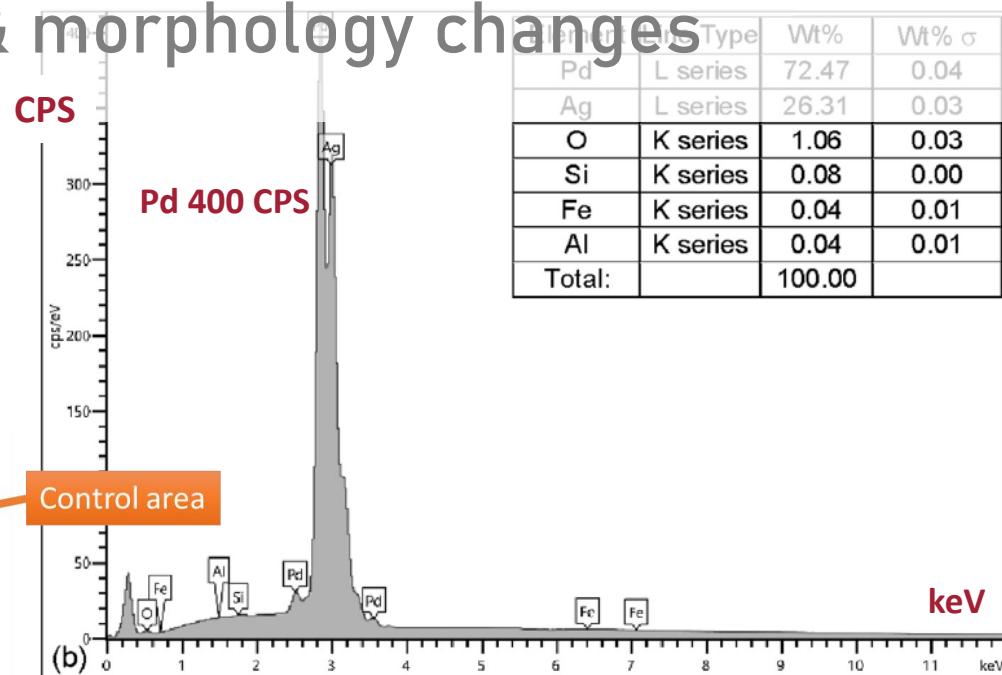
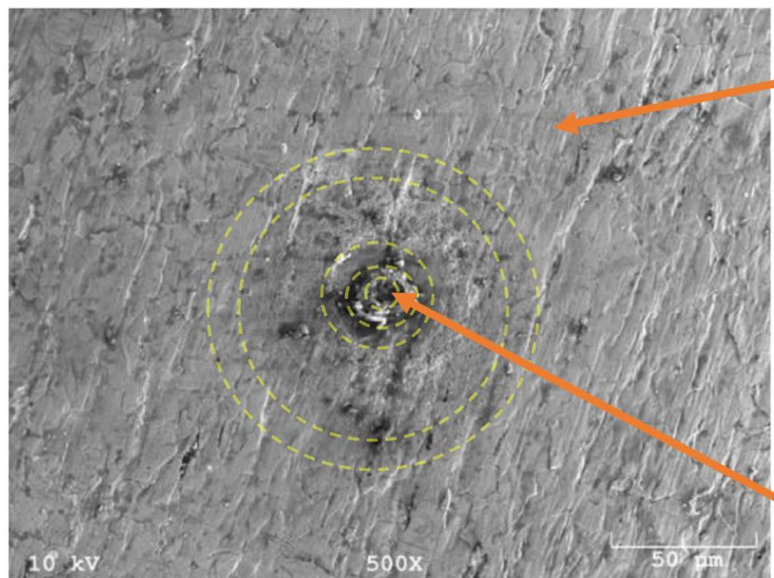


Image shows a hot spot: about 200µm in diameter



Characterization mode: composition & morphology changes

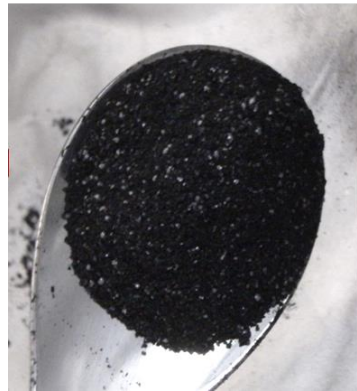
Example: Possible fission products from gas loaded Pd (2)



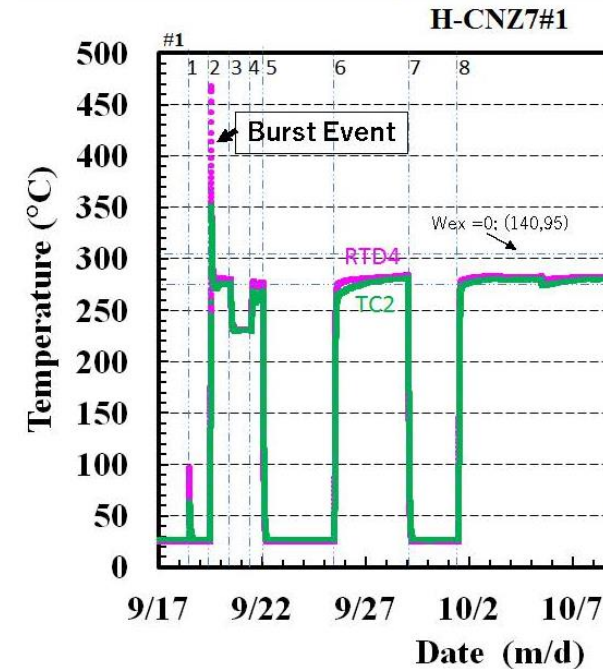
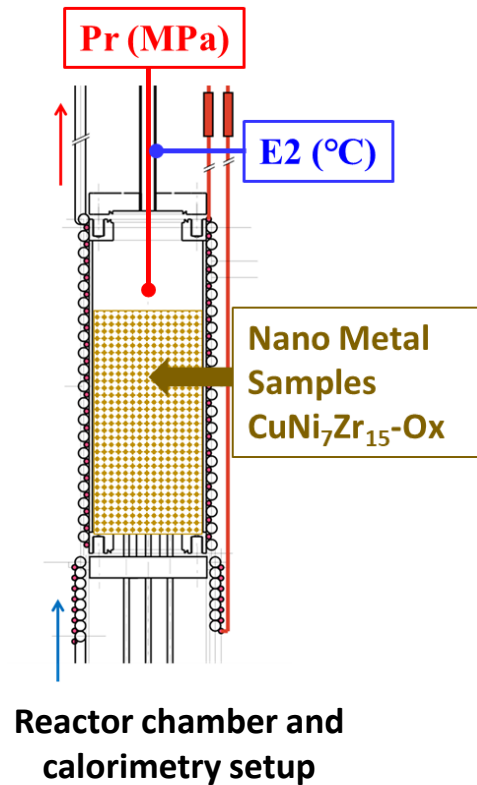
Fralick, G. C., Hendricks, R. C., Jennings, W. D., Benyo, T. L., VanKeuls, F. W., Ellis, D. L., Steinetz, B. M., Forsley, L. P., & Sandifer, C. E. (2020). Transmutations observed from pressure cycling palladium silver metals with deuterium gas. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 45(56), 32320–32330.

Characterization mode: morphology changes

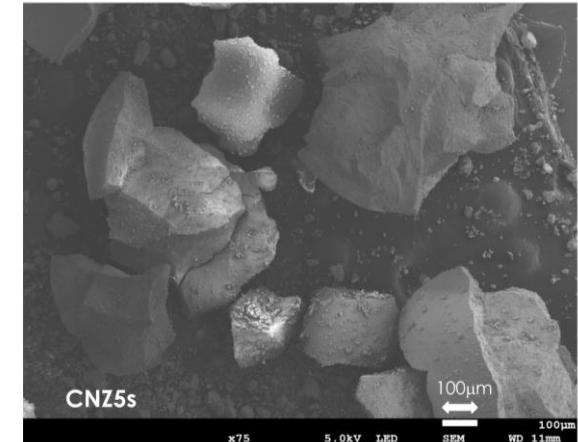
Example: Gas loaded CuNi nanoparticles with moderate heating



CuNi nanoparticles
embedded in Zr pellets



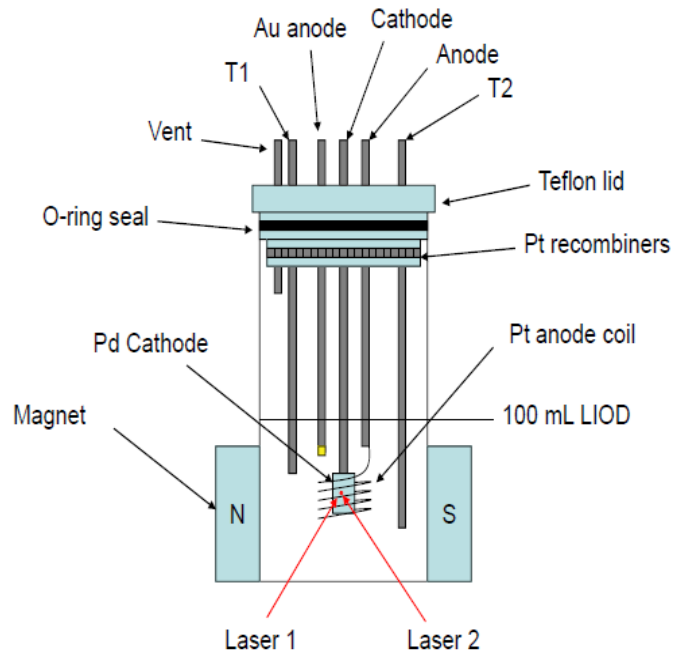
Temperature burst during
initial heating



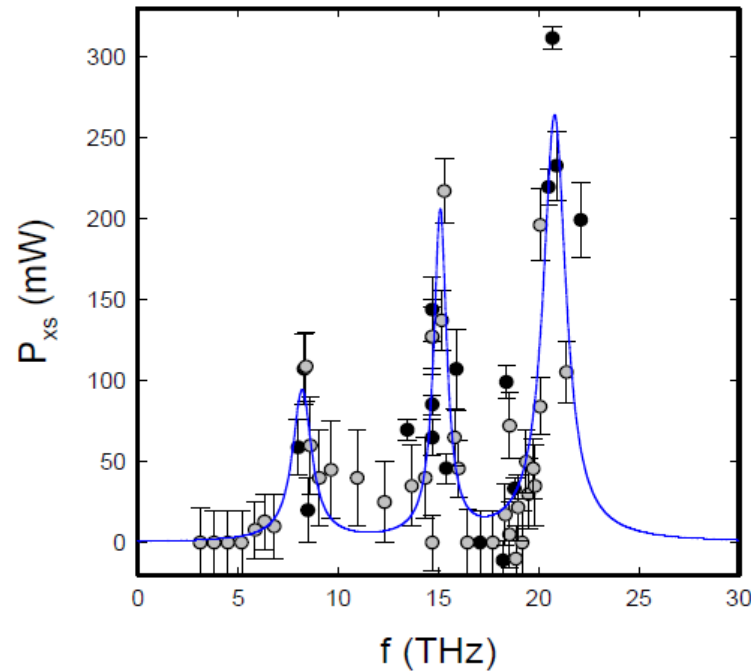
SEM image of cracked
Zr pellets

Characterization mode: lattice dynamics

Example: Excess heat as a function of stimulation frequency

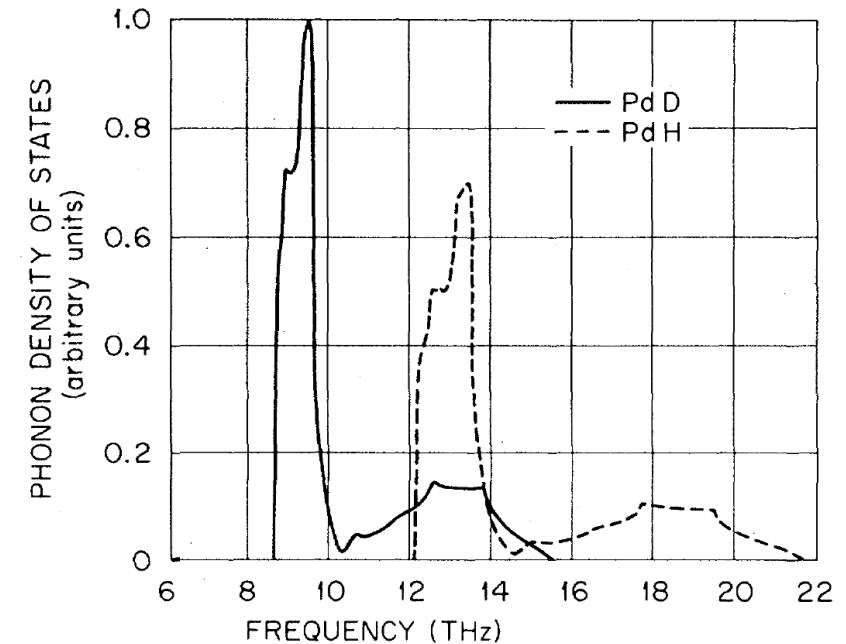


**Experimental setup:
electrolysis with Pd cathode**



**Excess heat from dozens of experiments
as a function of stimulation frequency**

From non-LENR literature:

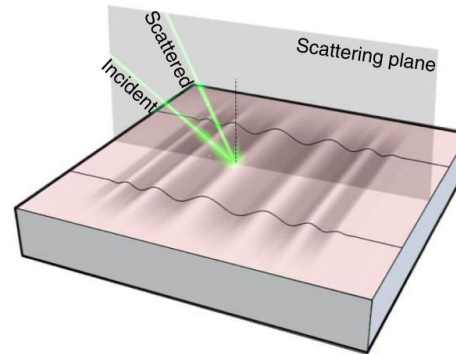


**Vibrational modes of a Pd lattice with
high D and H loading**

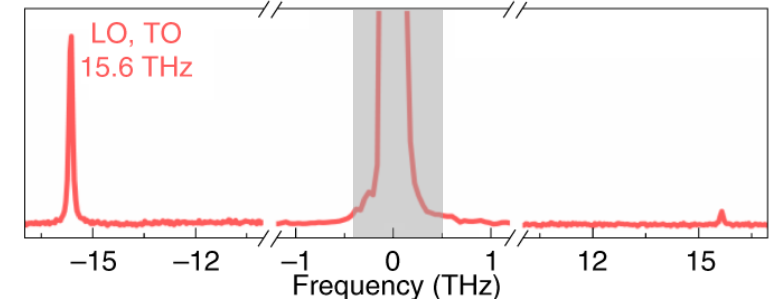
Characterization mode: lattice dynamics

Example: Raman peaks correlated with excess heat

From non-LENR literature:

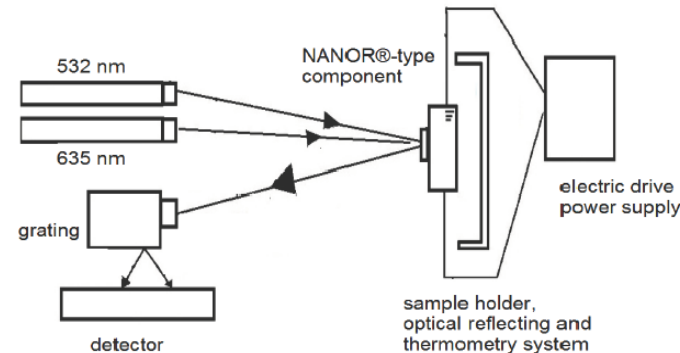


Principle of Raman spectroscopy

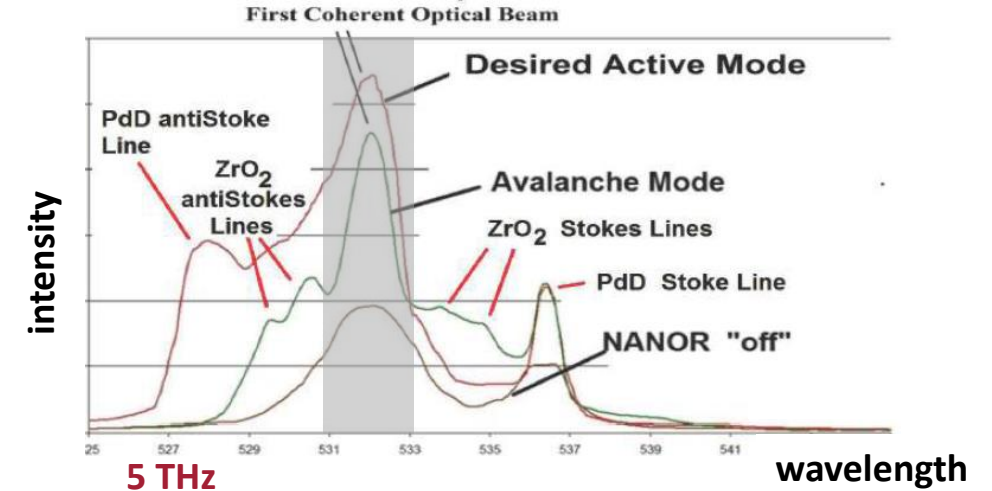


Vibrational peak for Si sample

LENR literature:



Experimental setup: Pd nanoparticles sample (akin to Swartz et al. 2015 above) with Raman measurement



PdD Raman peaks are low before and after excess heat production (brown and green) but high during excess heat production (red)

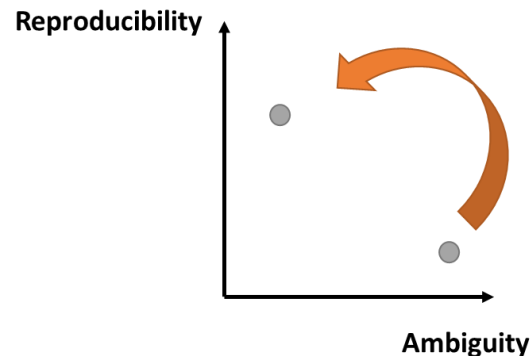
Characterization modes

What can we learn from reviewing the LENR literature from this perspective?

Two main lessons

Lesson I: relevant to the **ambiguity challenge**

Lesson II: relevant to the **reproducibility challenge**



Lesson I: relevant to the ambiguity challenge

HEAT

ENERGETIC PARTICLES

LATTICE COMPOSITION + CHANGES

LATTICE MORPHOLOGY + CHANGES

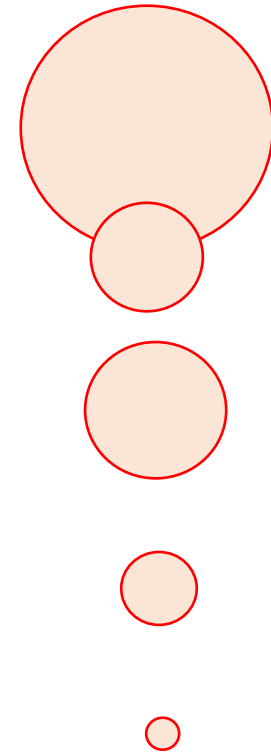
LATTICE DYNAMICS + CHANGES



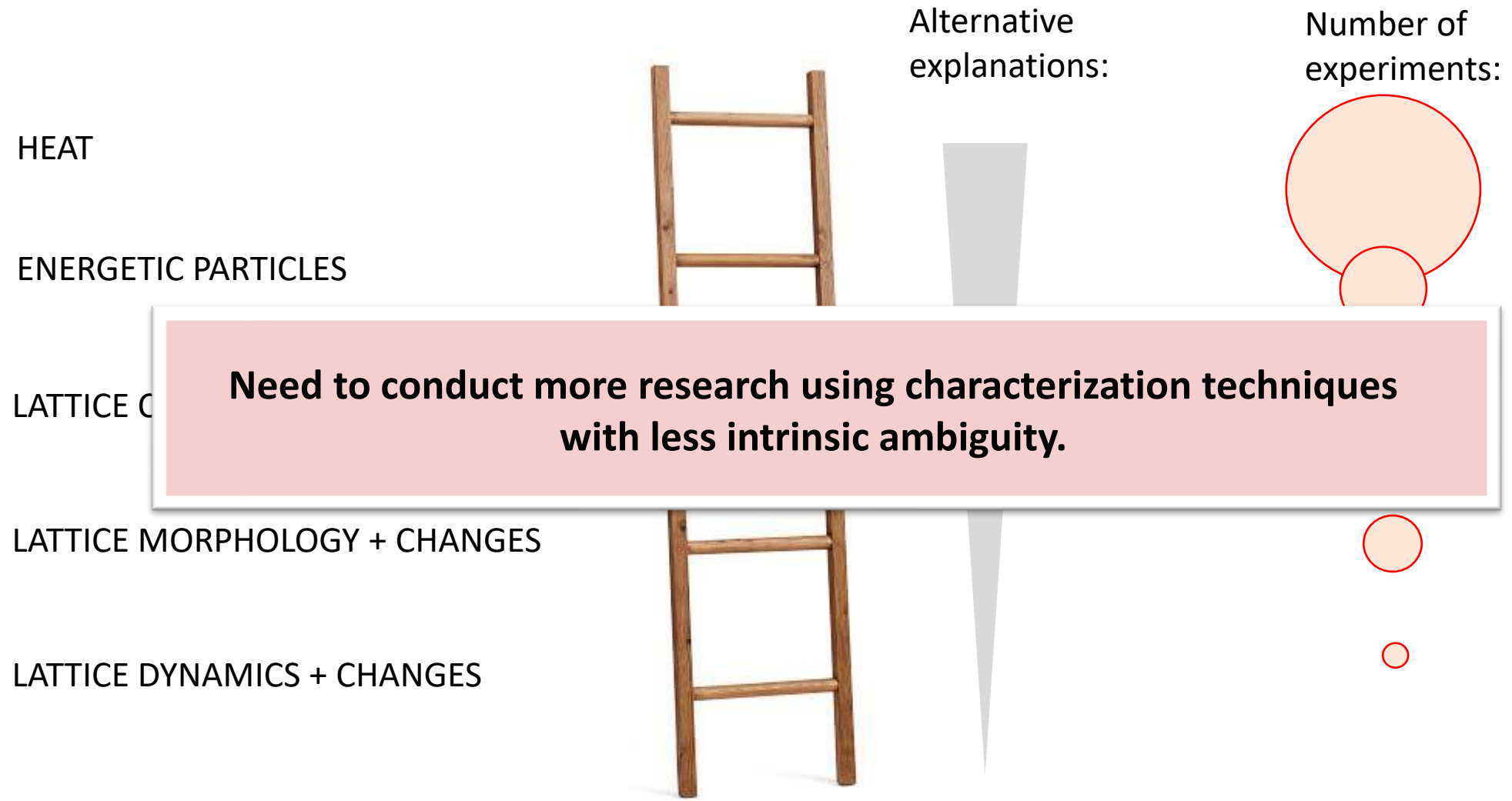
Alternative
explanations:



Number of
experiments:



Lesson I: relevant to the ambiguity challenge

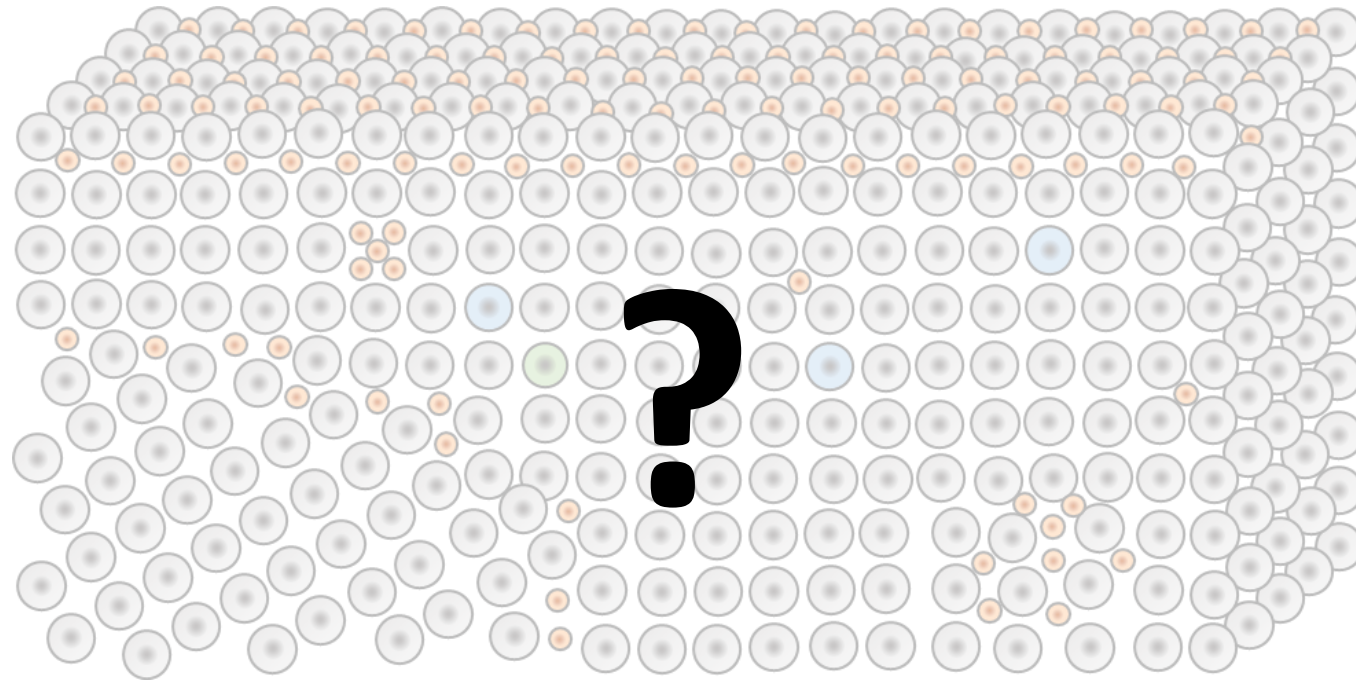


[illegible]

Lesson II: relevant to the reproducibility challenge

Too many question marks

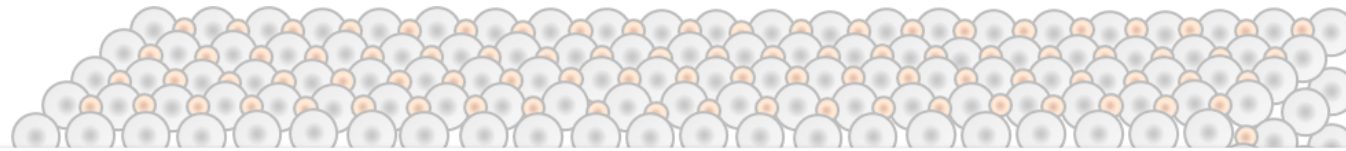
Too many uncontrolled/uncharacterized variables



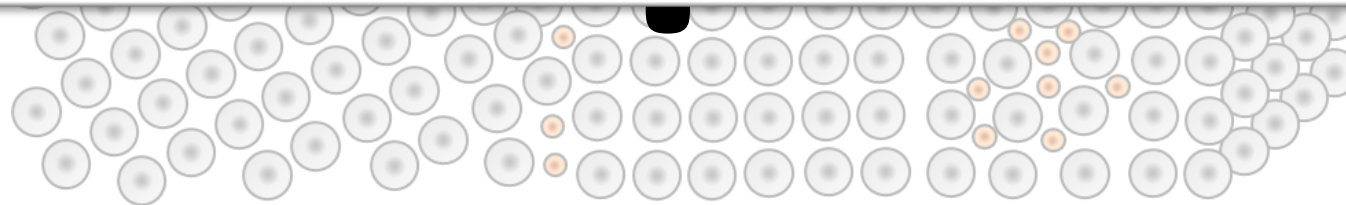
Lesson II: relevant to the reproducibility challenge

Too many question marks

Too many uncontrolled/uncharacterized variables



**Need to characterize and/or control
lattice and stimulation characteristics of experiments that show effects
more comprehensively.**



C. Implications for future research

Implications

What do these lessons mean for future research?

We propose a two-pronged approach to respond to these lessons and to address the ambiguity challenge and the reproducibility challenge.

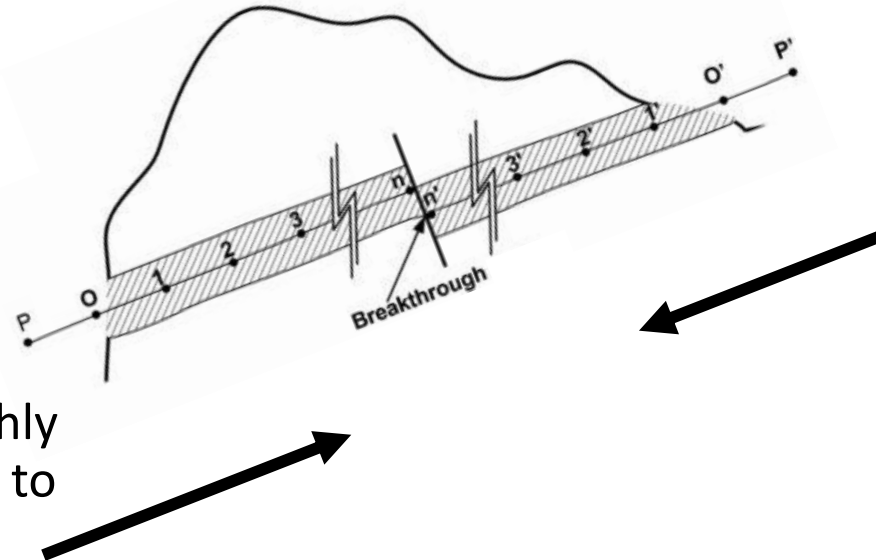
Implications

What do these lessons mean for future research?

We propose a two-pronged approach to respond to these lessons and to address the ambiguity challenge and the reproducibility challenge.

Bottom-up:

Design hypothesis-driven experiments with simple, highly controlled samples predicted to exhibit LENR effects.



Top-down:

Focus on a small number of experiments and conduct comprehensive characterizations.

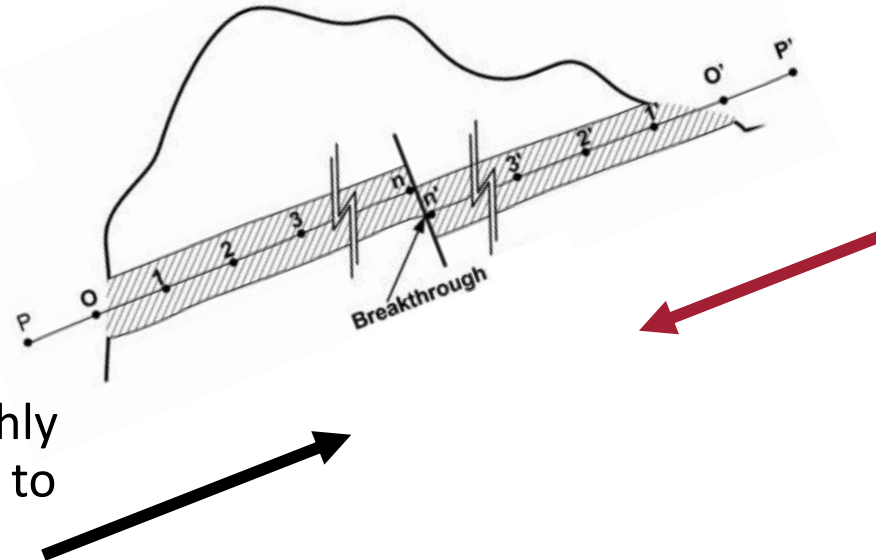
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[illegible]

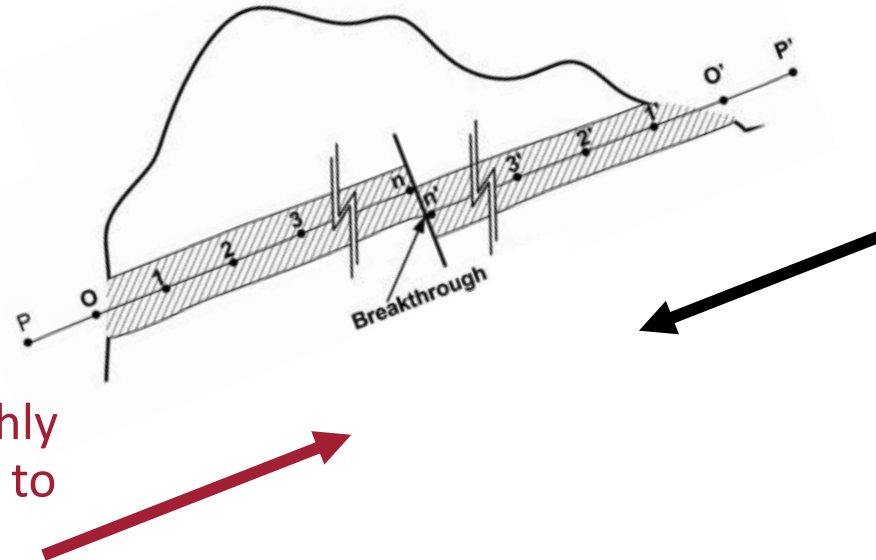
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Top-down:

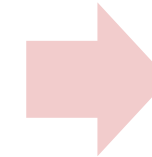
Focus on a small number of experiments and conduct comprehensive characterizations.

Bottom-up approach

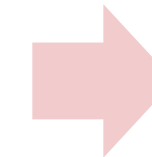
Thinking about mechanisms

What is known and accepted in the wider literature about enhancing nuclear transitions:

- Atomic physics
 - Electrons can increase proximity between nuclei.
 - Vacancies allow for both close proximity and high electron density in the lattice.
- Quantum dynamics:
 - Photons, phonons, plasmons, etc. can cause couplings between nuclei.
 - Couplings can intensify with coherence.
 - Strong couplings can change state transition and reaction parameters.



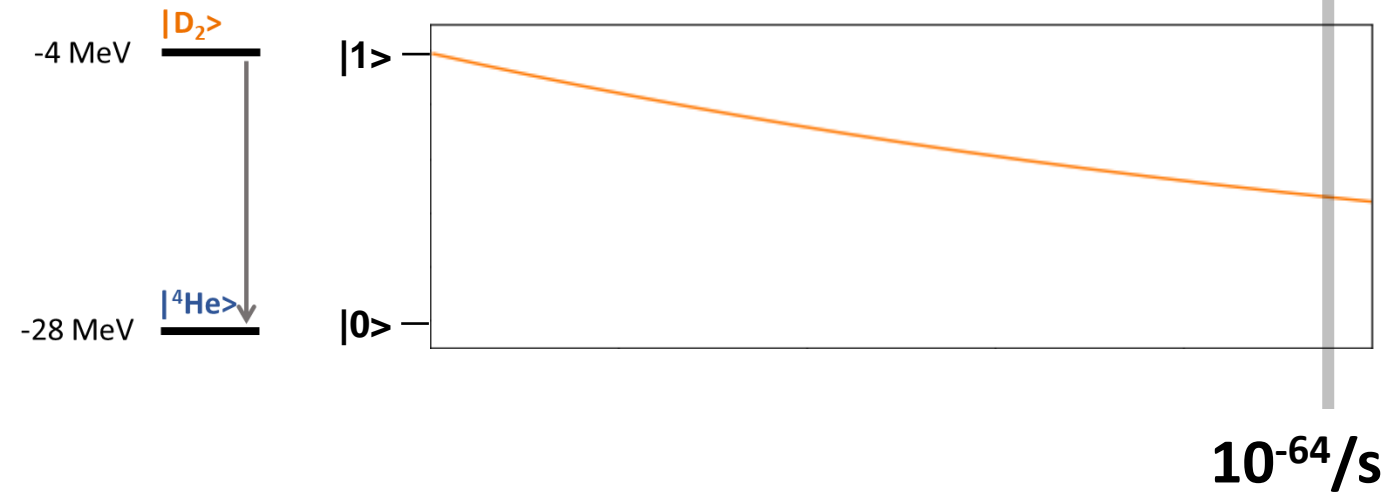
**Want lattice with
high screening and
close proximity**



**Want to externally
induce weak couplings
and enhance via
superradiance**

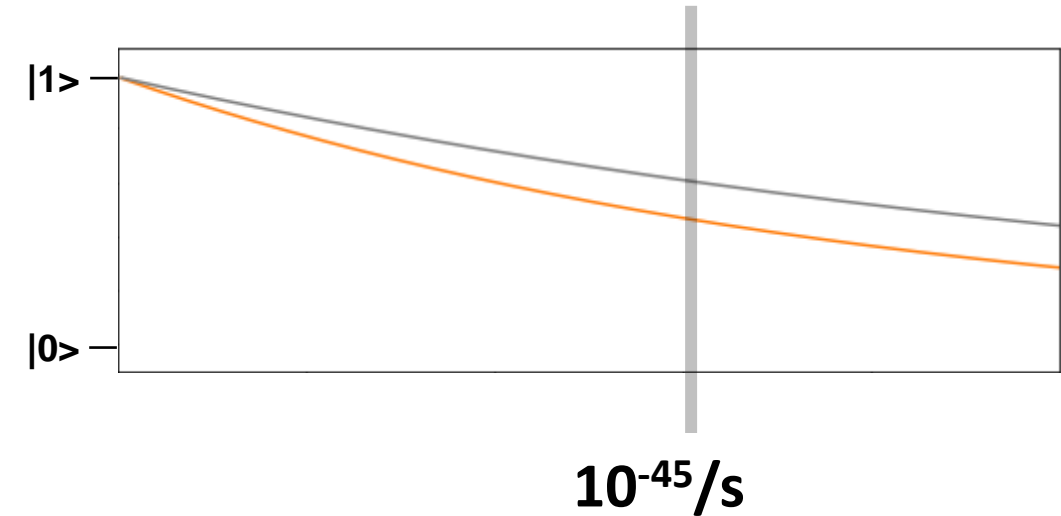
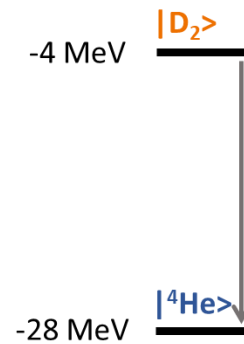
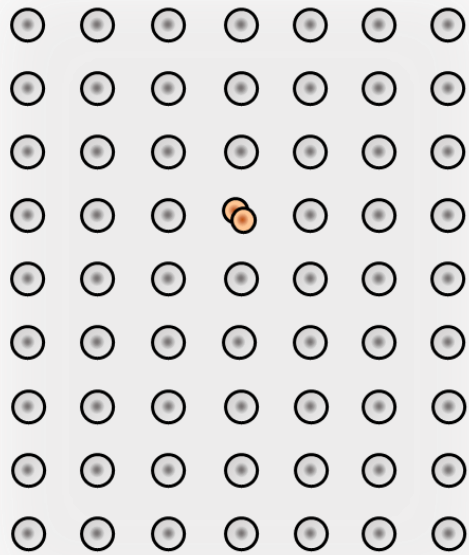
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Start with an isolated D pair



Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Place D pair in a vacancy of a Pd lattice



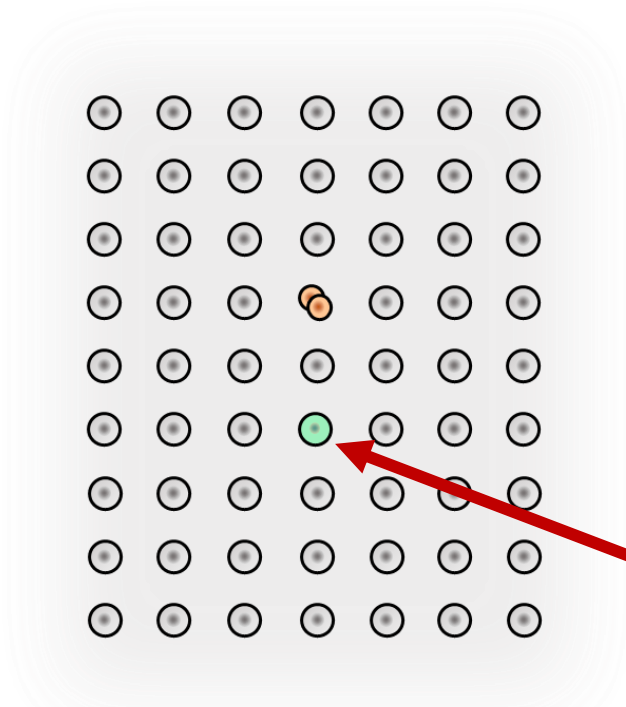
Doped Pd lattice with vacancy hydrogen clusters:

DD distance < 100 pm

Screening potential > 150 eV

Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Add resonant receiver nuclei as dopants

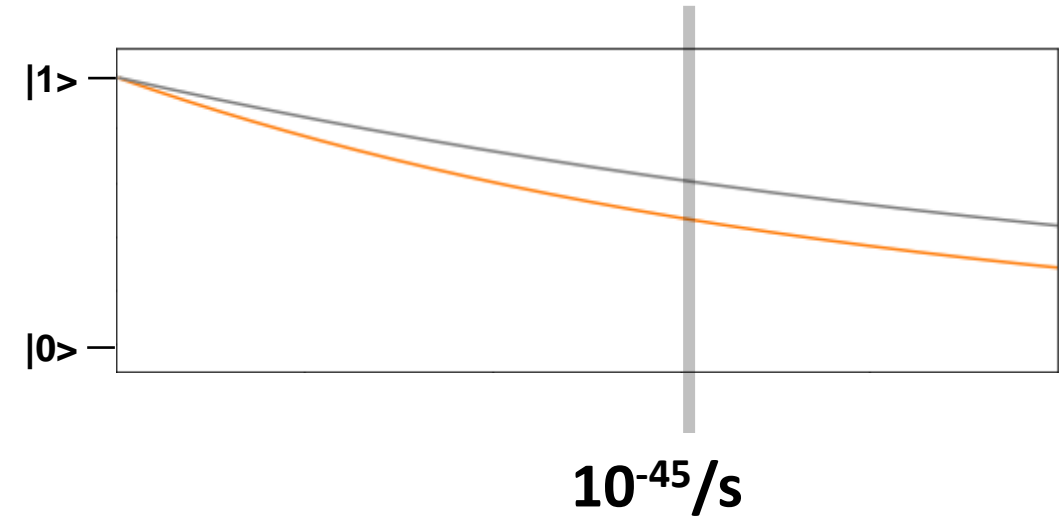
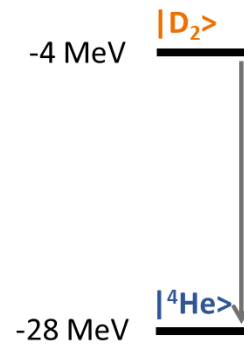


Add U-238 doping

Doped Pd lattice with vacancy hydrogen clusters:

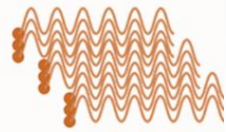
DD distance < 100 pm

Screening potential > 150 eV

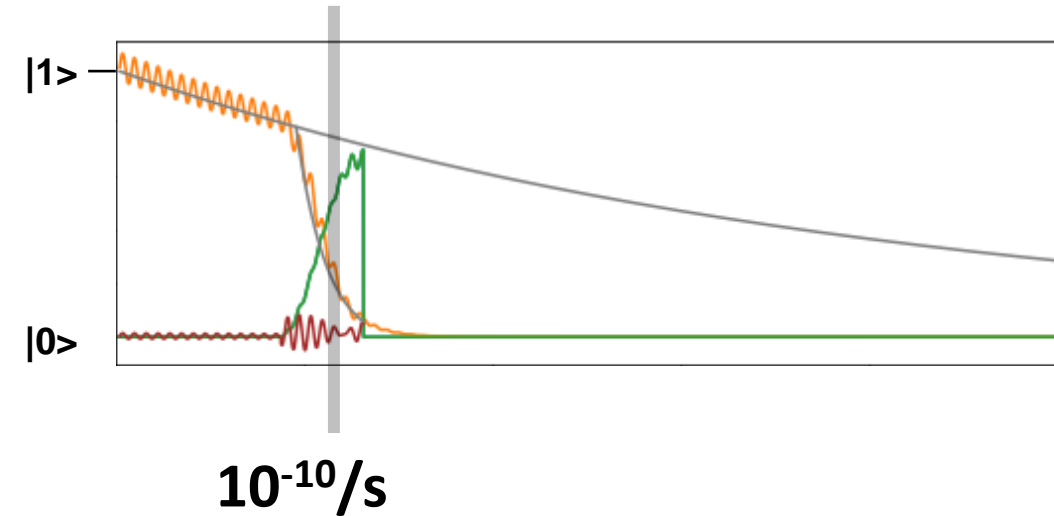
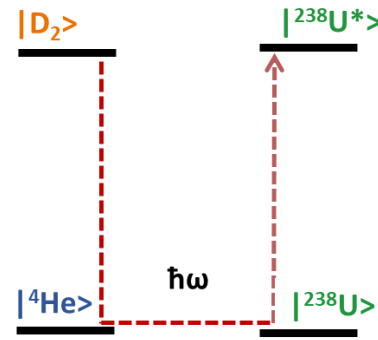
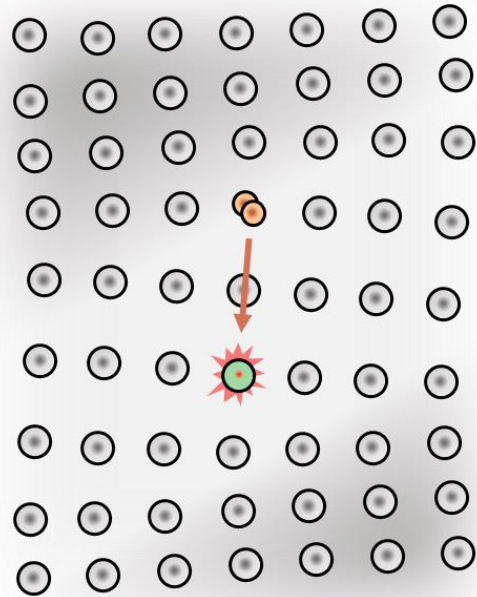


Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Enhance couplings between nuclei via coherent stimulation

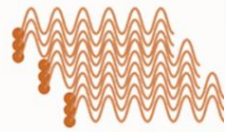


Stimulate
with
coherent
photons
at 10 THz

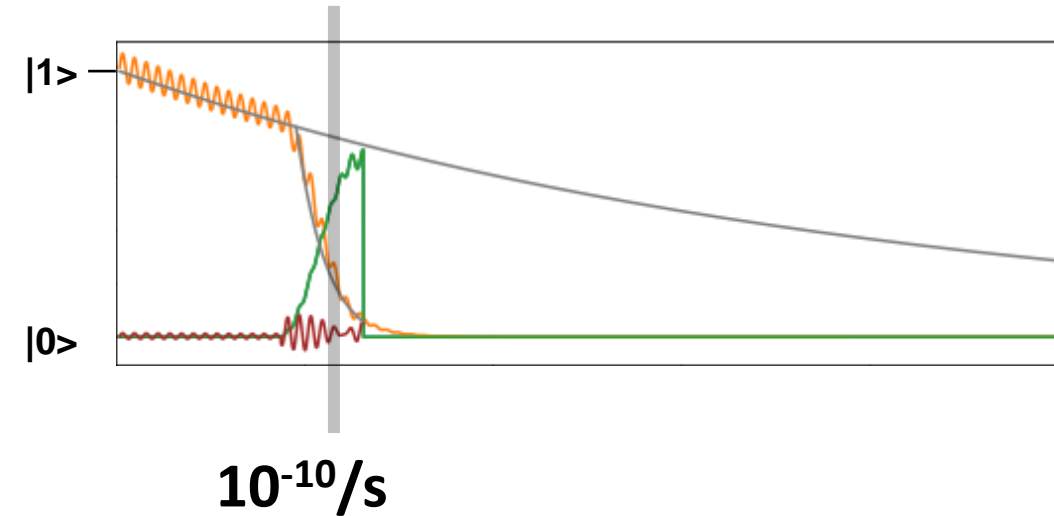
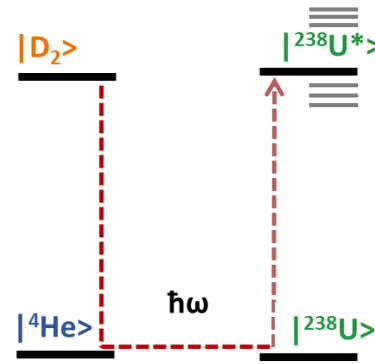
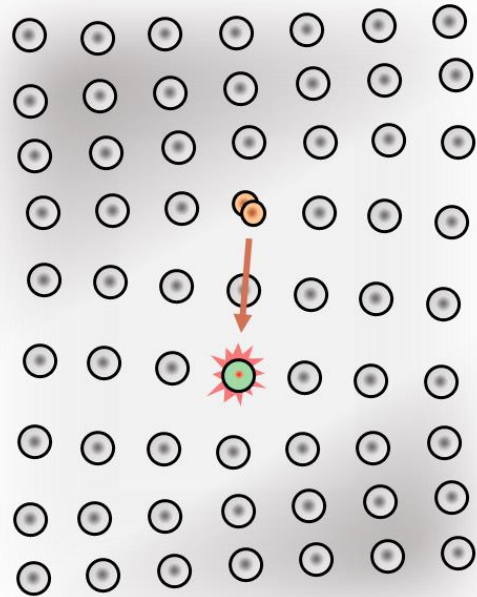


Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Enhance couplings between nuclei via coherent stimulation

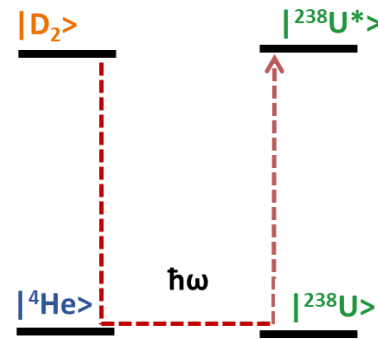
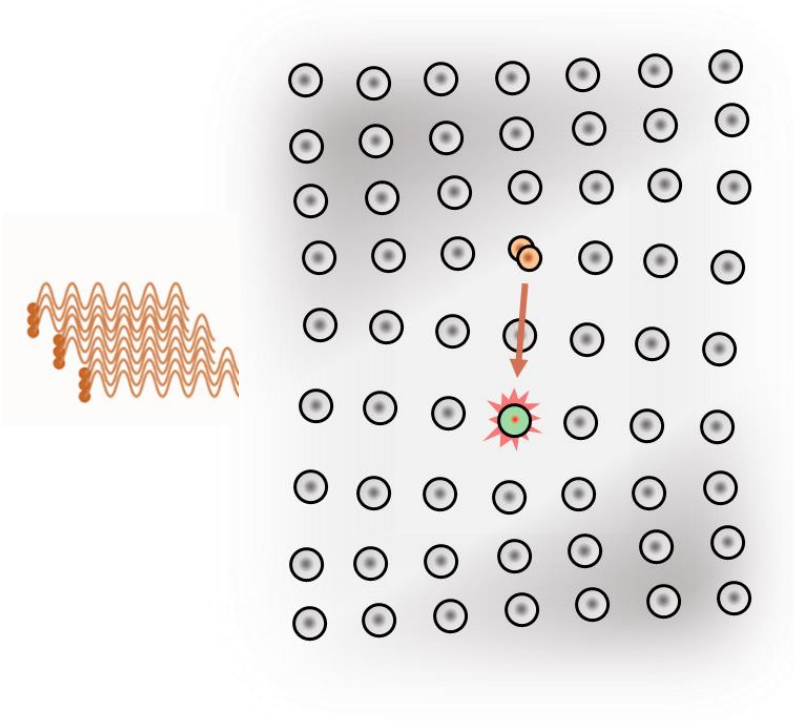


Stimulate
with
coherent
photons
at 10 THz

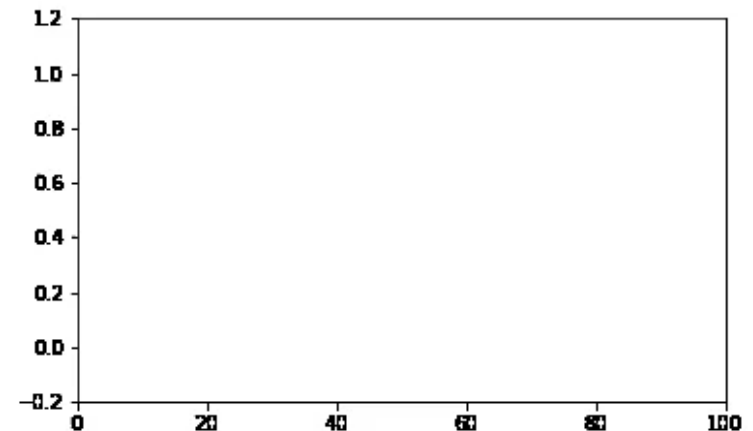
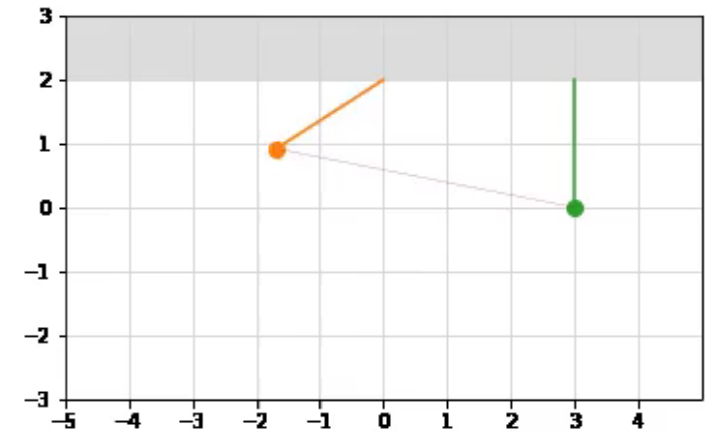


Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Building intuition through mechanical analogs

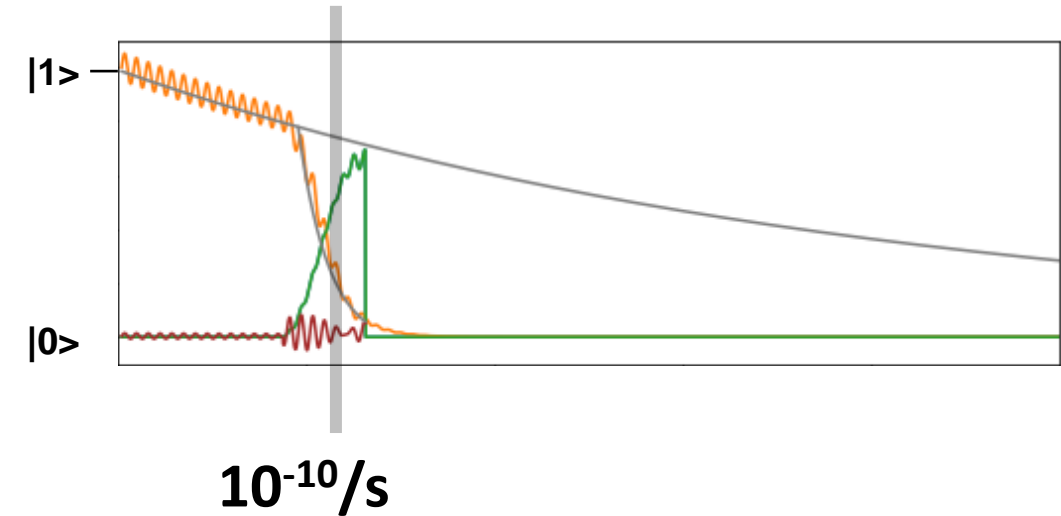
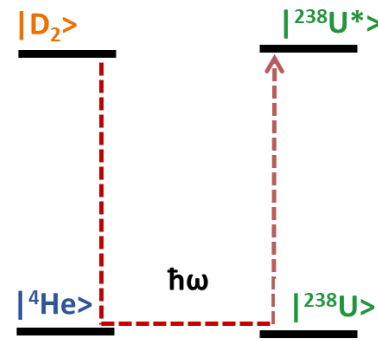
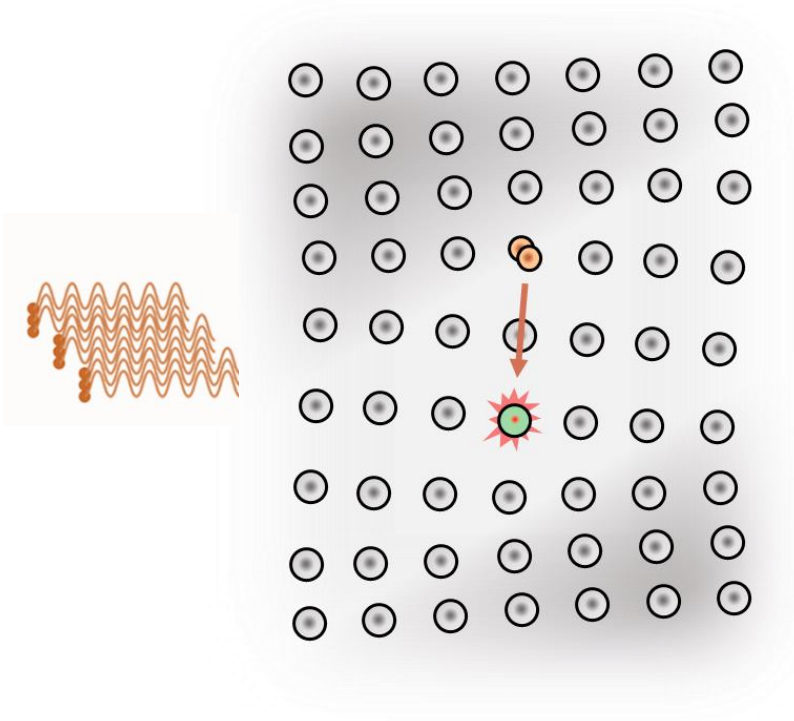


kinetic energy (classical) \triangleq
state occupation probability
(quantum)



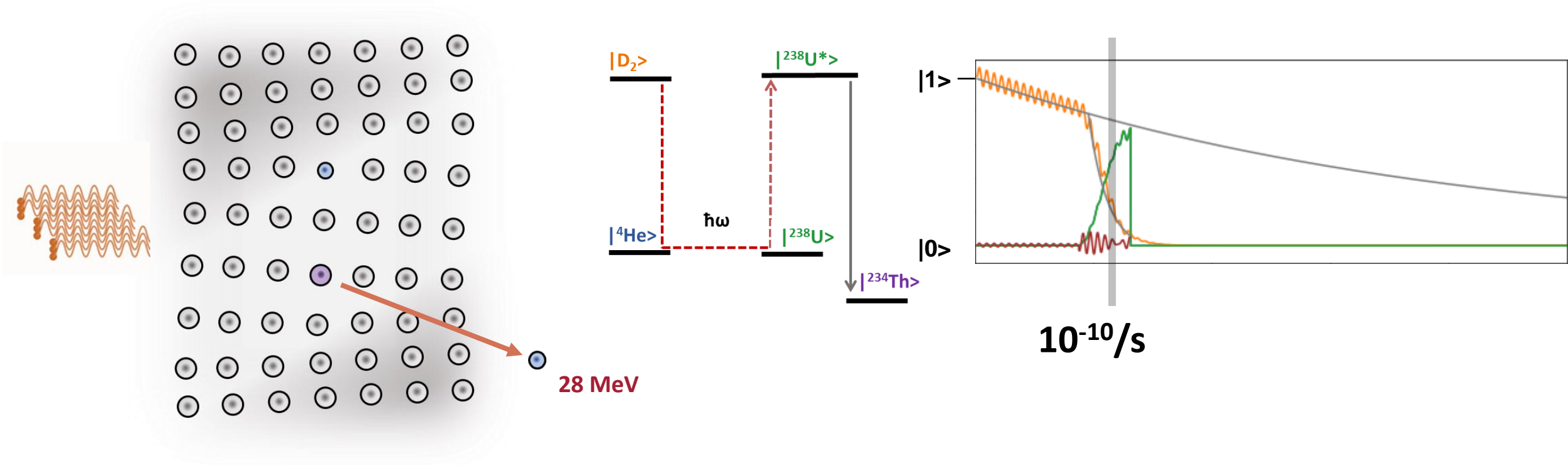
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Couplings between resonant nuclei accelerate transitions



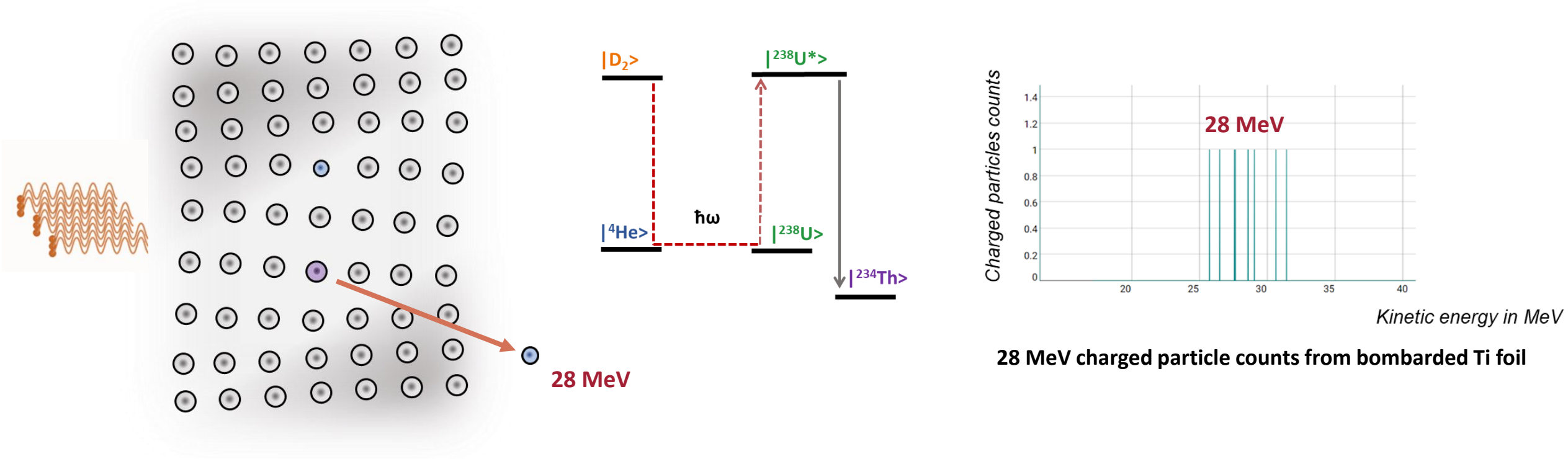
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Receiver nucleus disintegrates



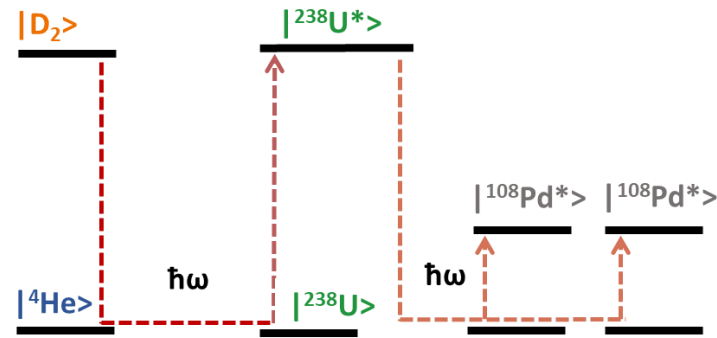
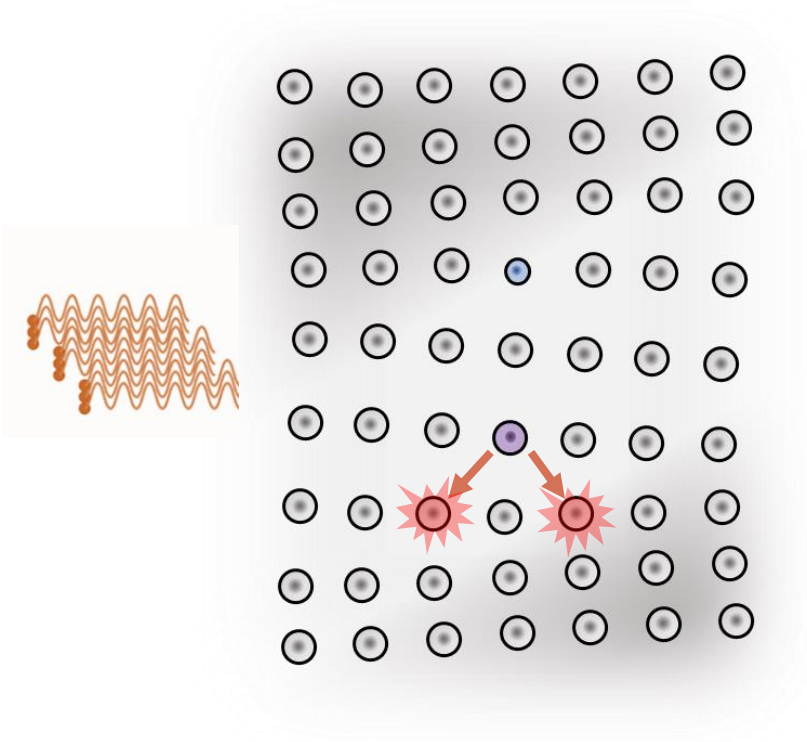
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for anomalies in MIT experiments



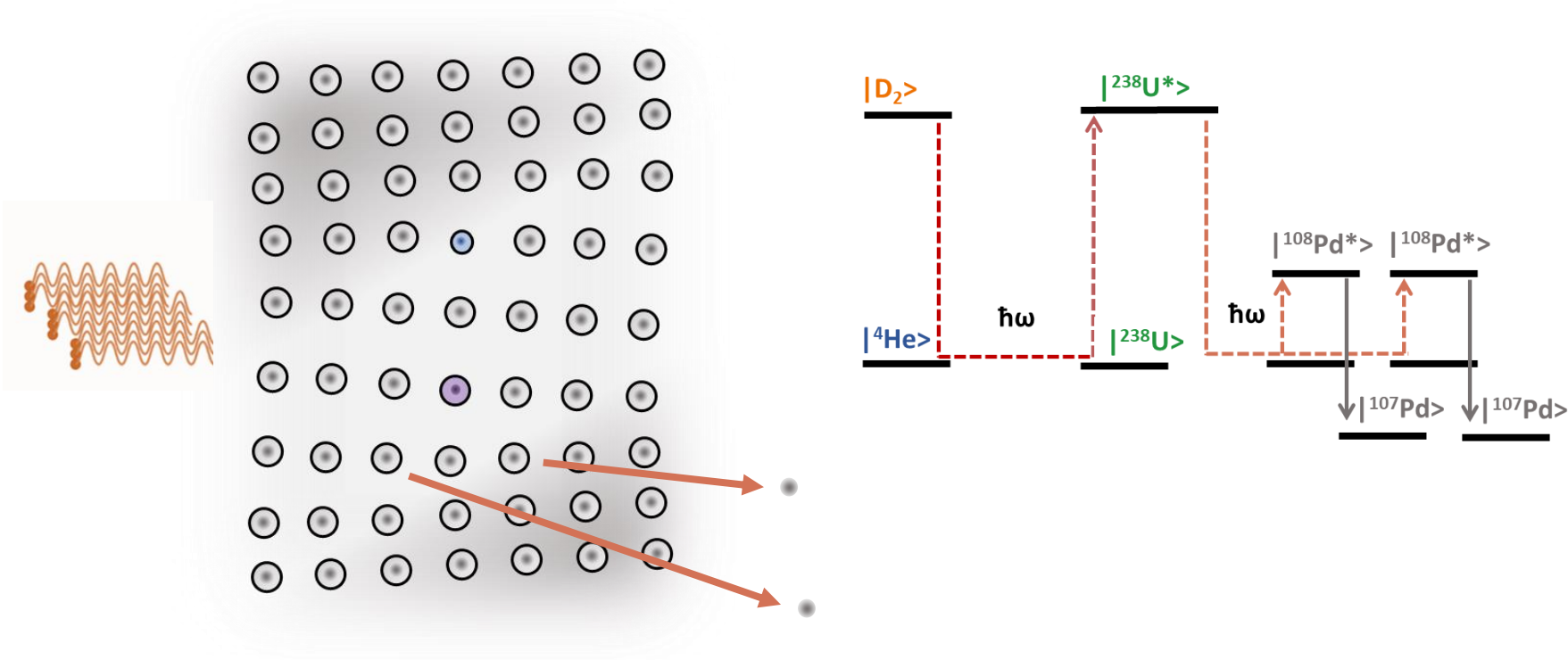
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Alternative secondary and tertiary reactions



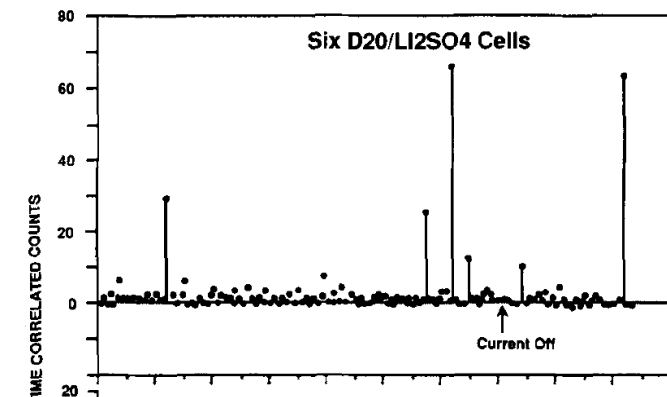
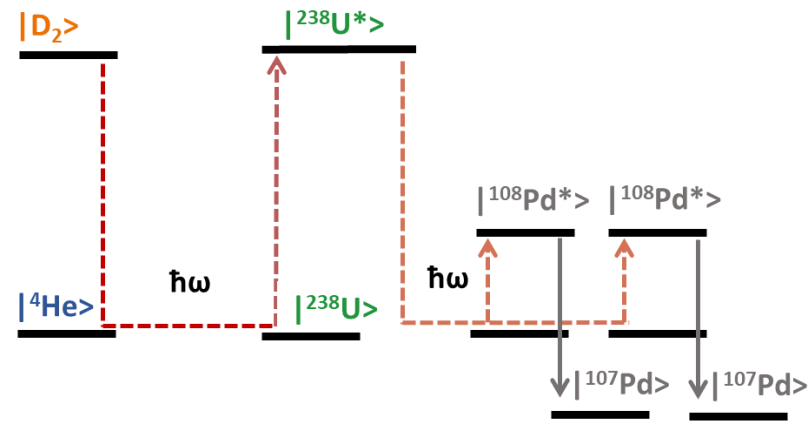
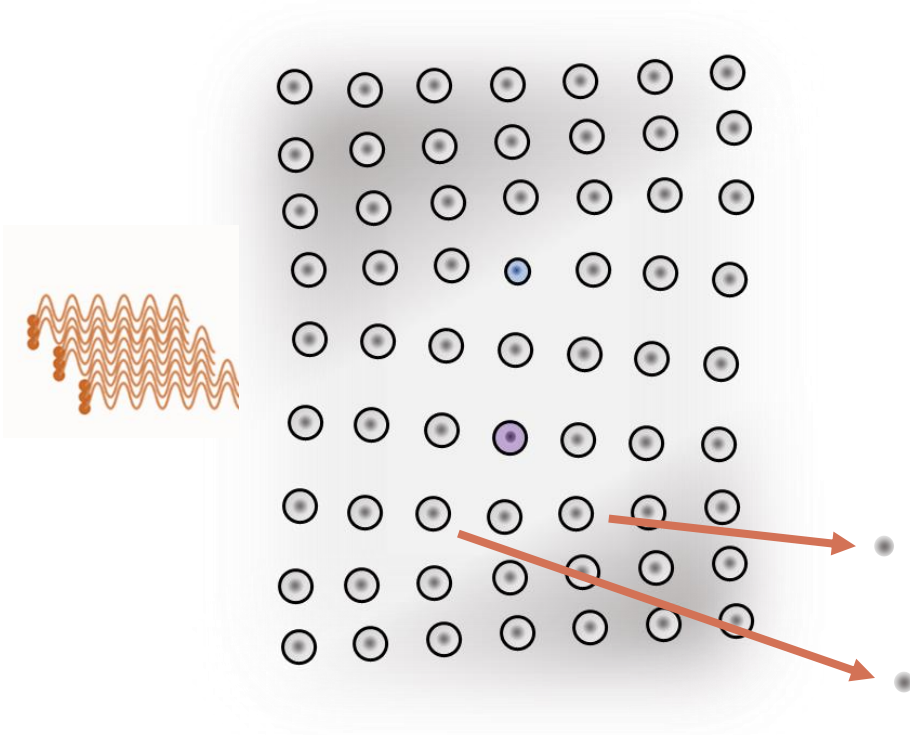
Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for anomalous neutron emission



Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for variety of experimental outcomes

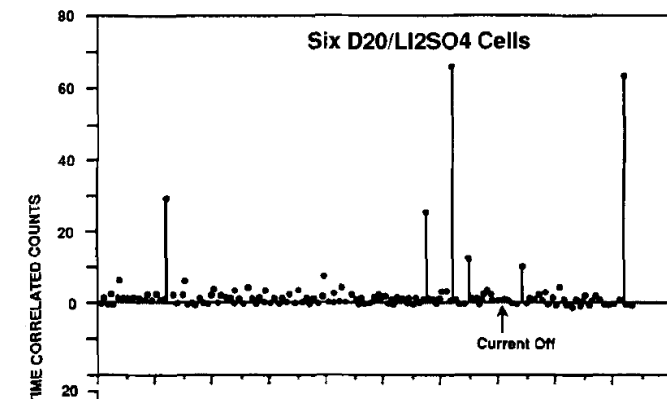
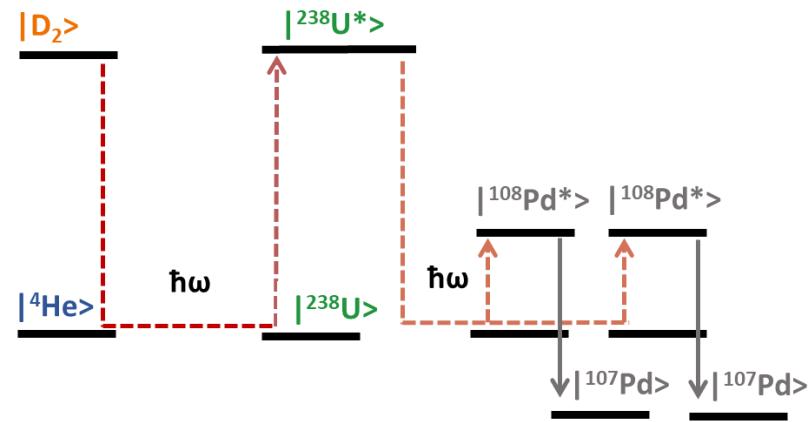
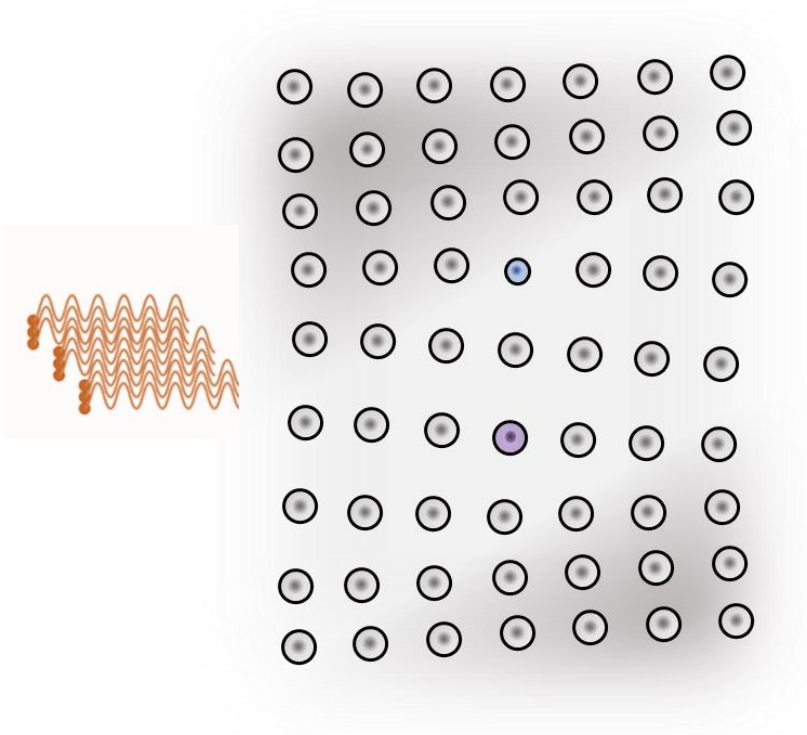


Caution:

This implies that in some configurations you would expect observable energetic particles -- and in others you would not!

Combining screening and transition rate enhancement

Explanation for variety of experimental outcomes

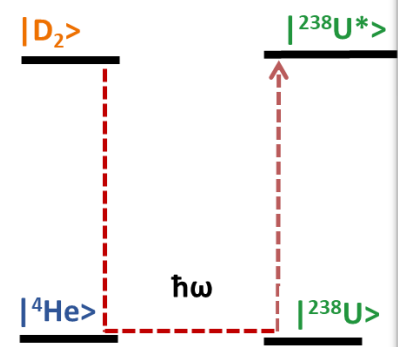
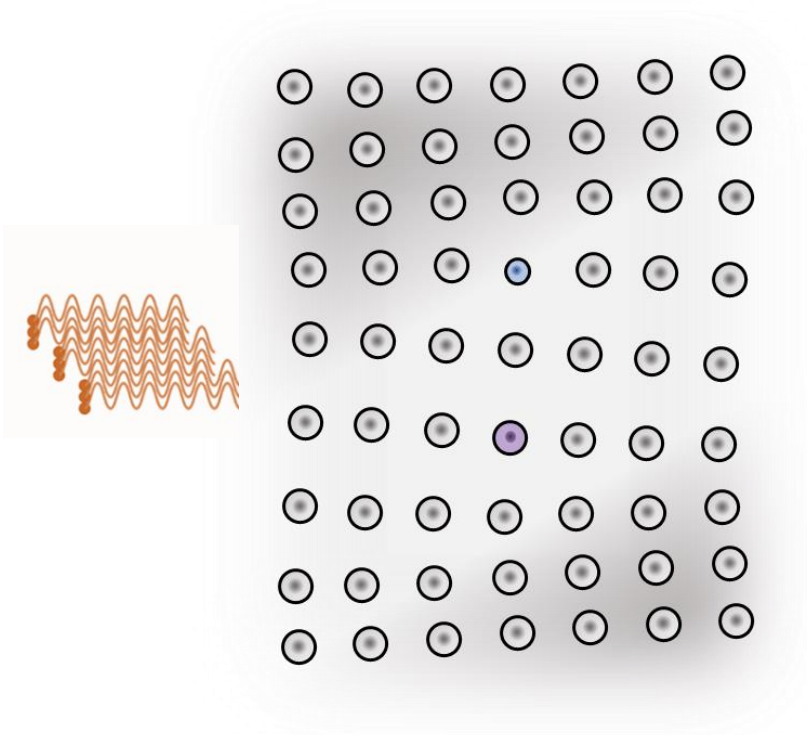


Caution:

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Combining screening and transition

Explanation for variety of experimental



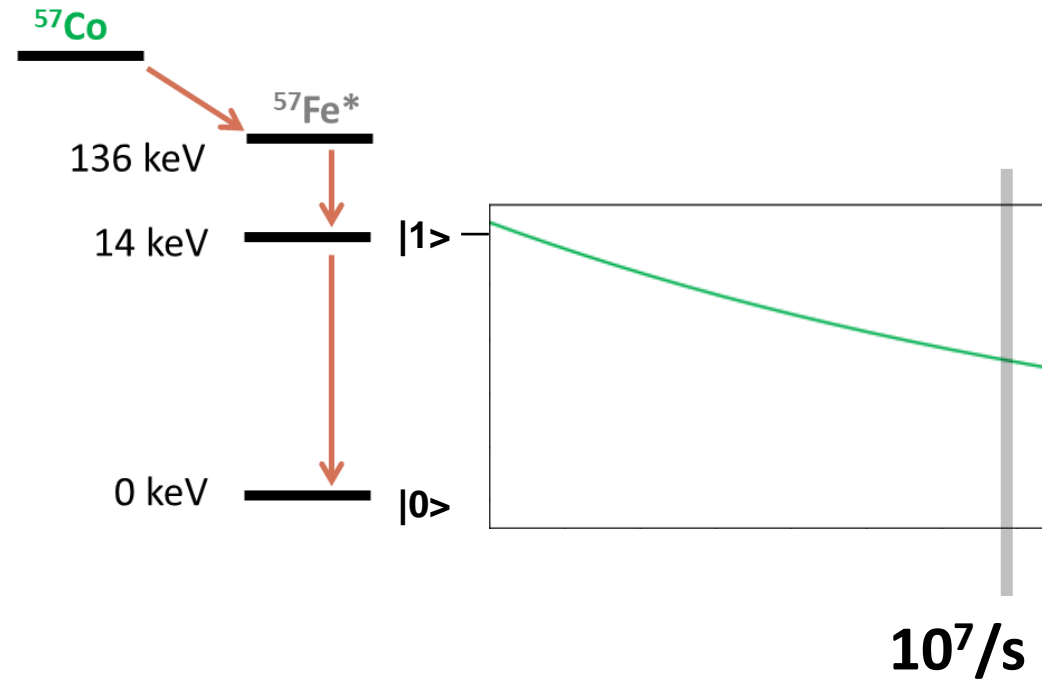
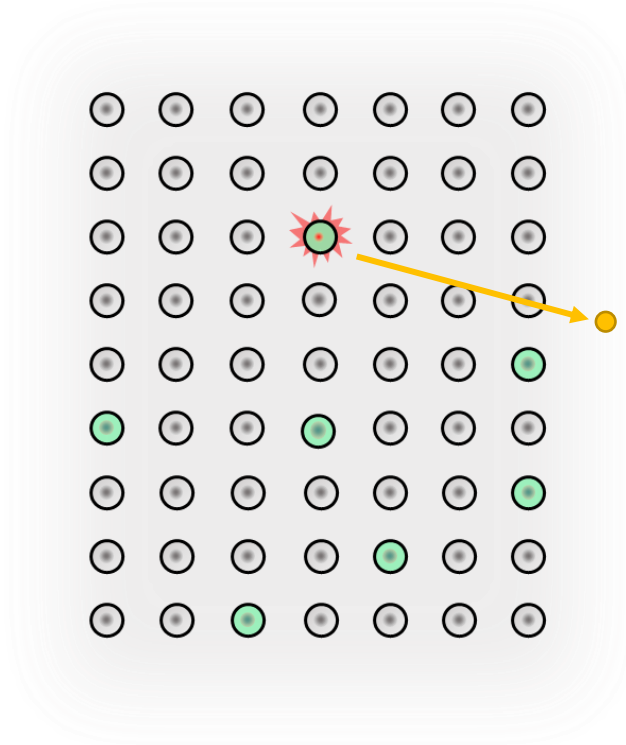
Bottom-up experiment

HEAT	None expected
ENERGETIC PARTICLES	28 MeV per reaction site (D2 and U-238 pair)
LATTICE COMPOSITION	PdD with 0.0001% U-238 dopants
+ CHANGES	DD → He-4; U-238 → Th-234
LATTICE MORPHOLOGY	PdD with >10% VacH clusters
+ CHANGES	damage from charged particles
LATTICE DYNAMICS	10 THz phonons
+ CHANGES	Possibility of downconversion to phonon modes

Hagelstein, P. L. (2020). Models based on phonon-nuclear coupling. In Cold Fusion (pp. 283-300). Springer.
Hagelstein, P. L. (2018). Phonon-mediated Nuclear Excitation Transfer. J. Cond. Mat. Nucl. Phys. 1, 1-10.

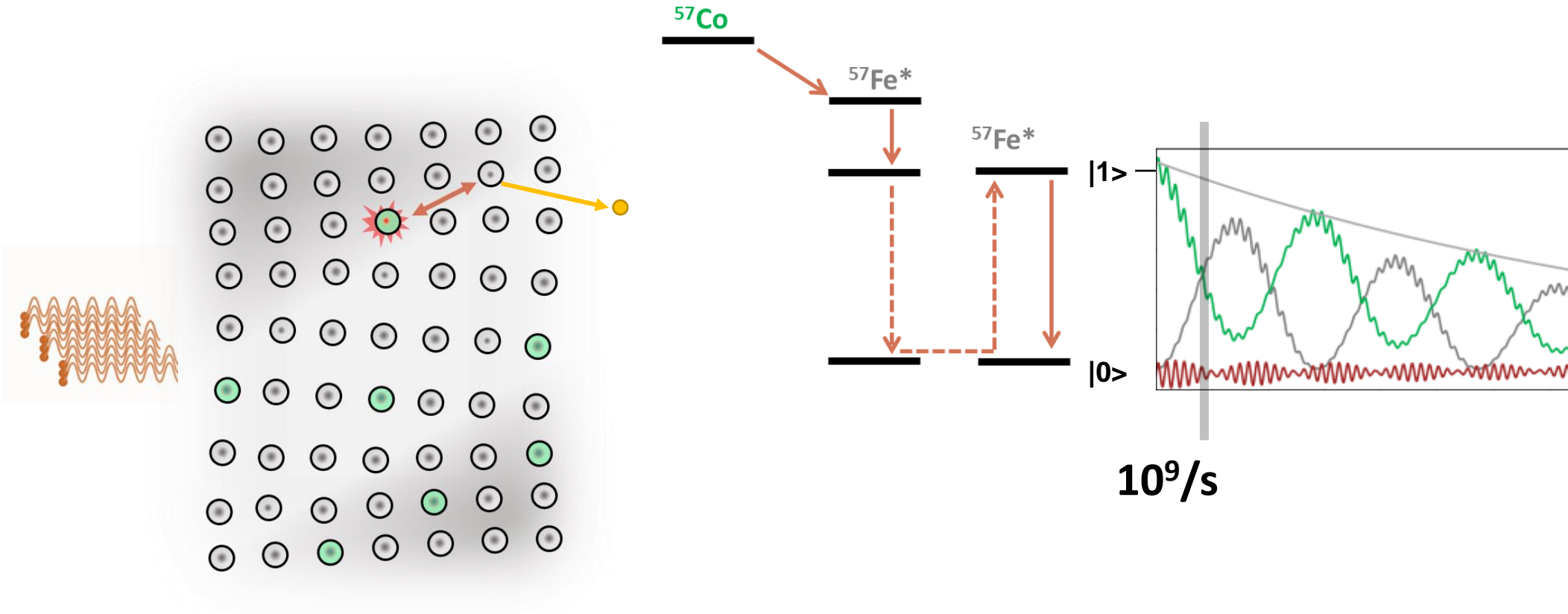
Connecting with established literature

Accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission



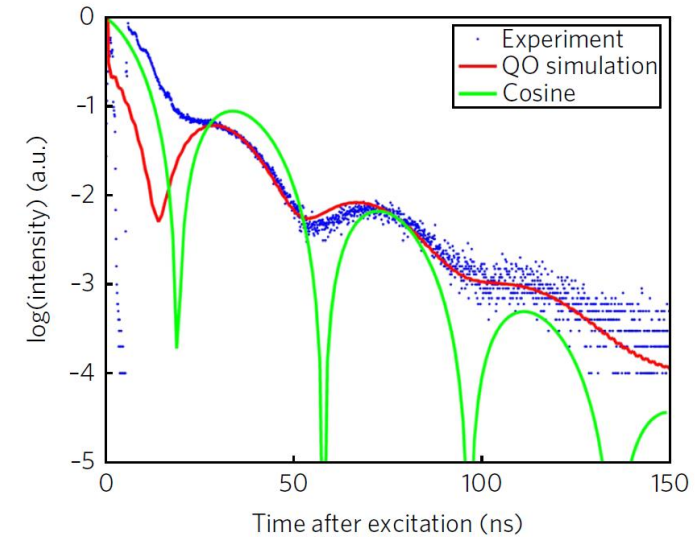
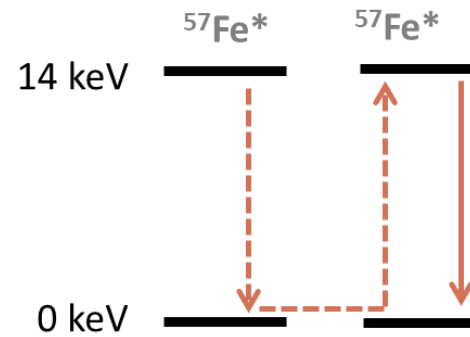
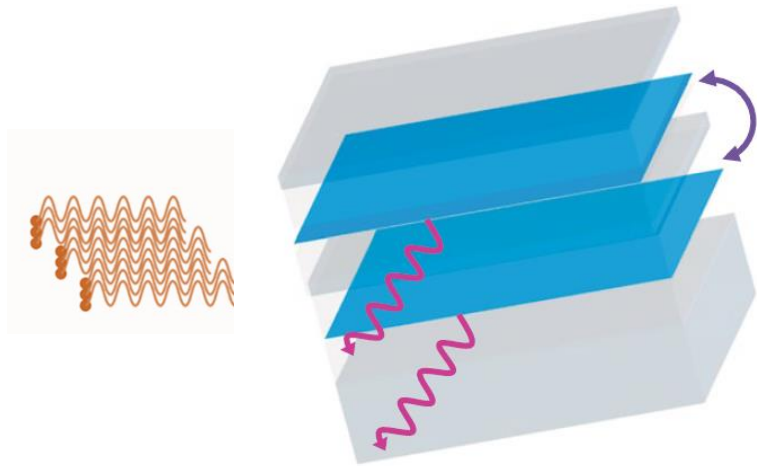
Connecting with established literature

Accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission



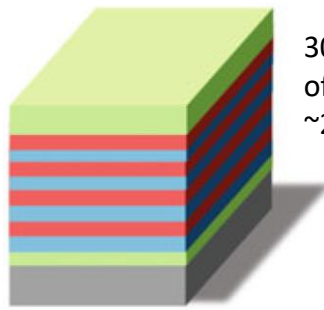
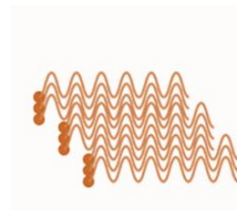
Connecting with established literature

Accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission

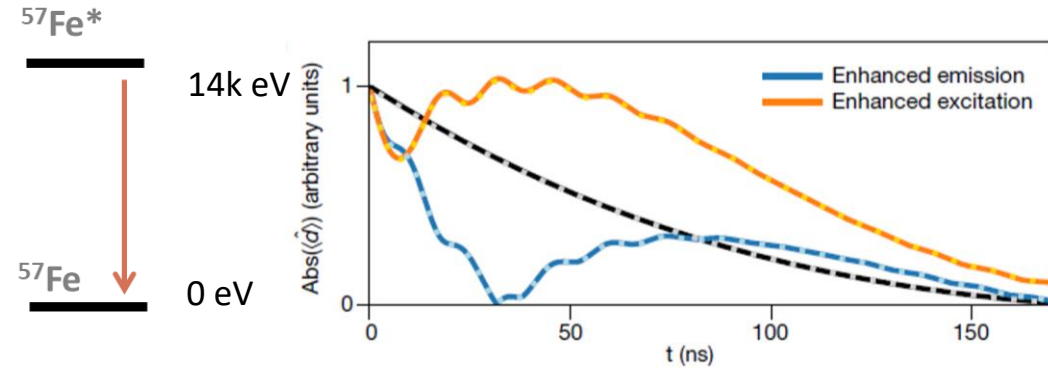


Connecting with established literature

Accelerating Fe-57 nuclear emission



30 bilayers
of $^{57}\text{Fe}/^{56}\text{Fe}$
~2 nm each



Accelerated (blue) and delayed (orange) decay of excited states in Fe-57 nuclei due to strong couplings to resonant neighboring nuclei.

Conclusions

Conclusions

Key points

- A reference experiment needs to be both reproducible and unambiguous.
- Historically, emphasis has been on characterization modes that leave too much room for alternative explanations (heat) → *high ambiguity*.
- Going forward, prioritize characterization modes that are intrinsically more unambiguous (e.g. Raman spectroscopy for lattice vibrations).
- There are still too many uncharacterized/uncontrolled variables in any of the major experiments → *low reproducibility*.

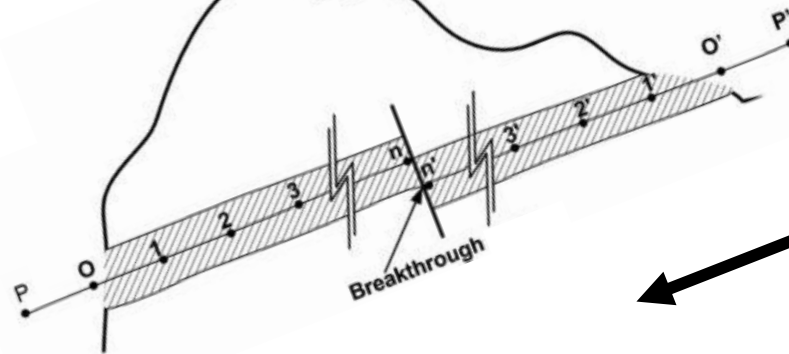
Conclusions

Key points (2)

- In future research, employ a two-pronged approach:

Bottom-up:

simple experiments with precise specifications based on hypotheses about mechanism; connect with adjacent literatures on accelerated state transitions



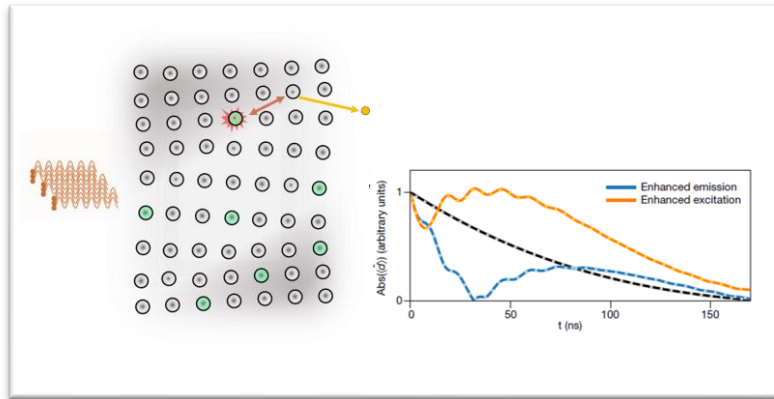
Top-down:

comprehensive characterization of a small number of legacy experiments (focus!)

Conclusions

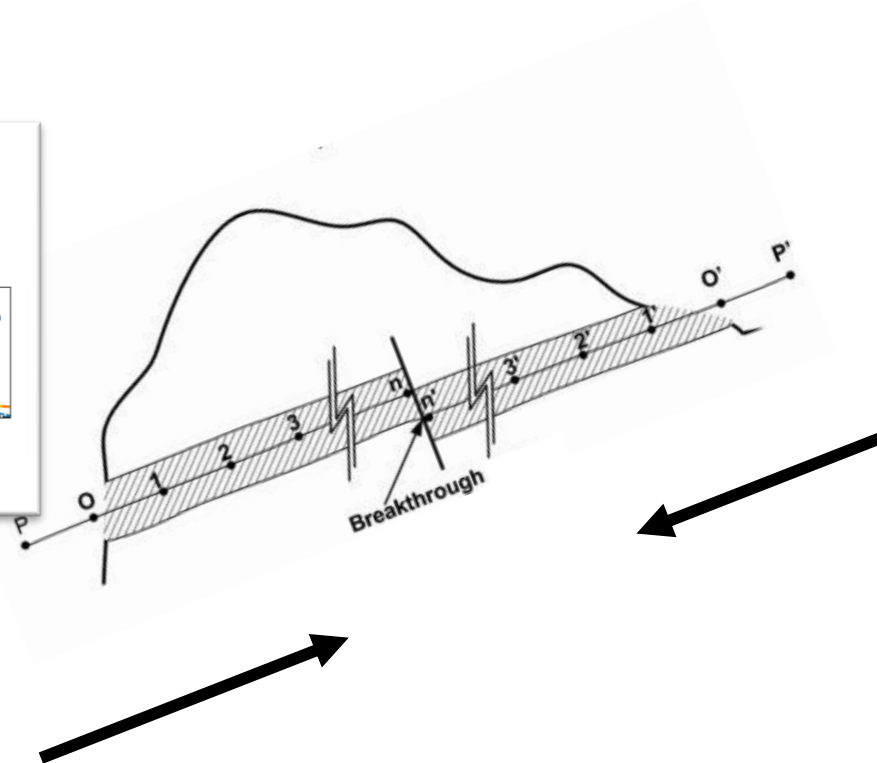
Key points (2)

- In future research, employ a two-pronged approach:



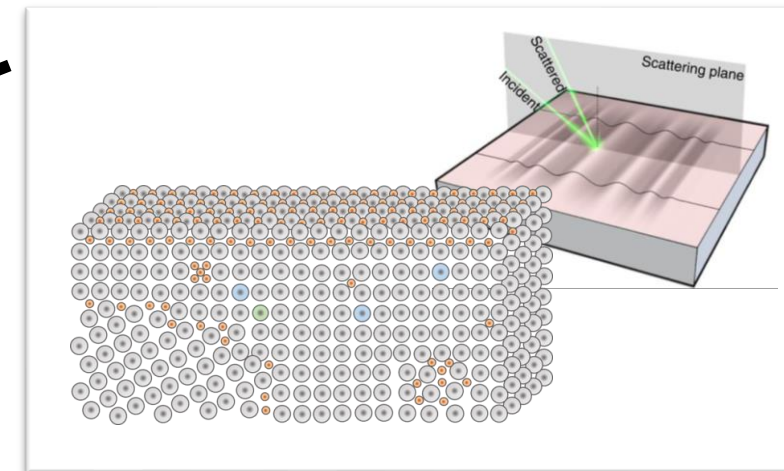
Bottom-up:

simple experiments with precise specifications based on hypotheses about mechanism; connect with adjacent literatures on accelerated state transitions



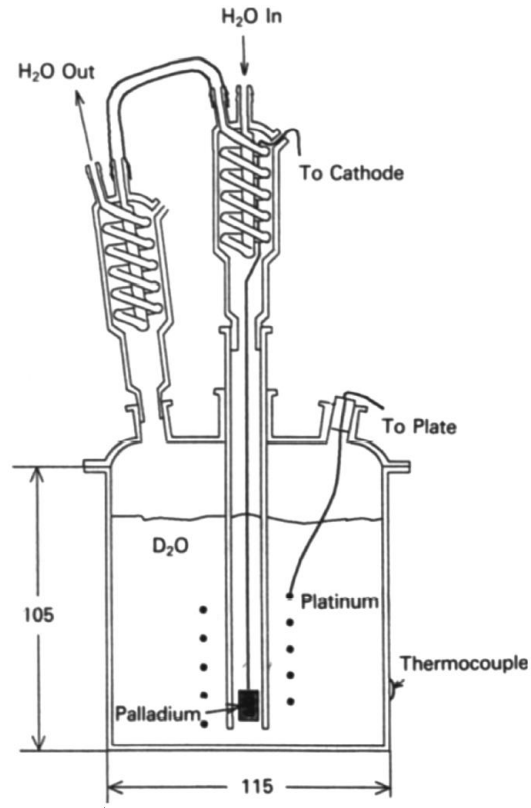
Top-down:

comprehensive characterization of a small number of legacy experiments (focus!)

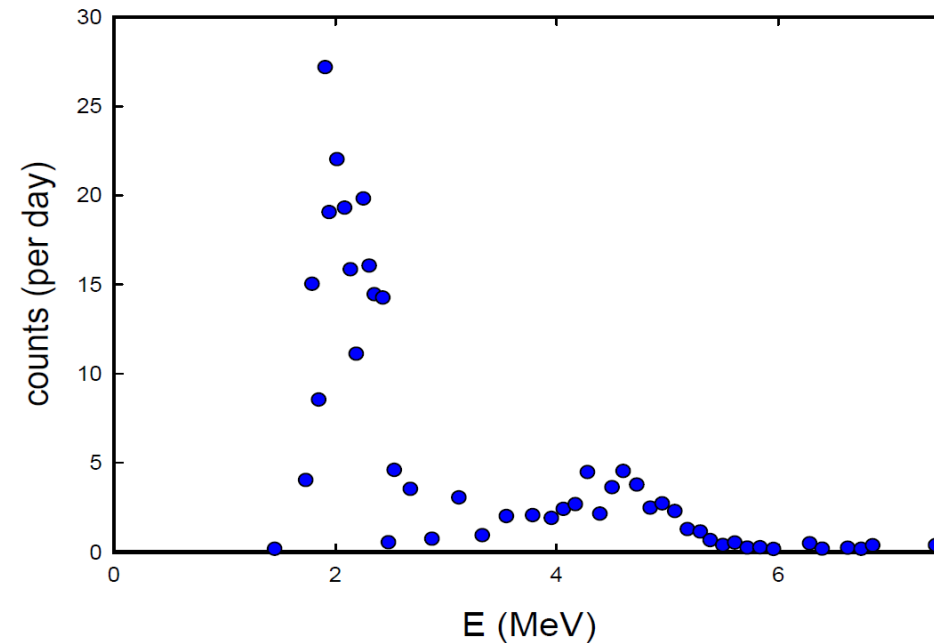


Characterization mode: energetic particles

Example: Neutron emission from loaded Pd foil (2)



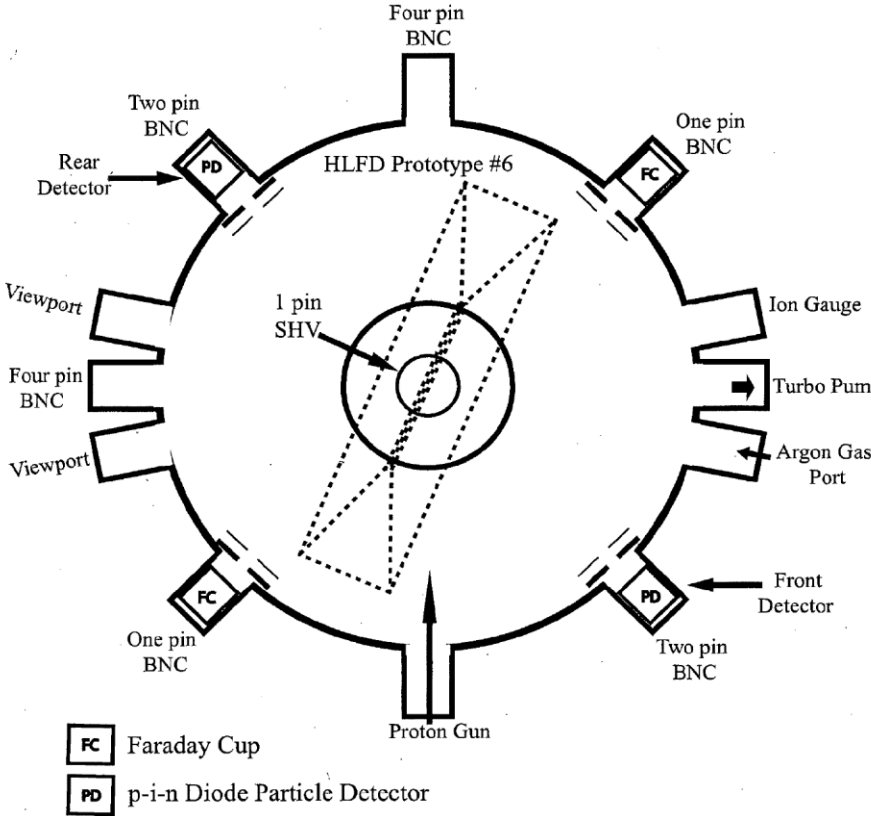
Experimental setup:
electrochemical cell above neutron spectrometer



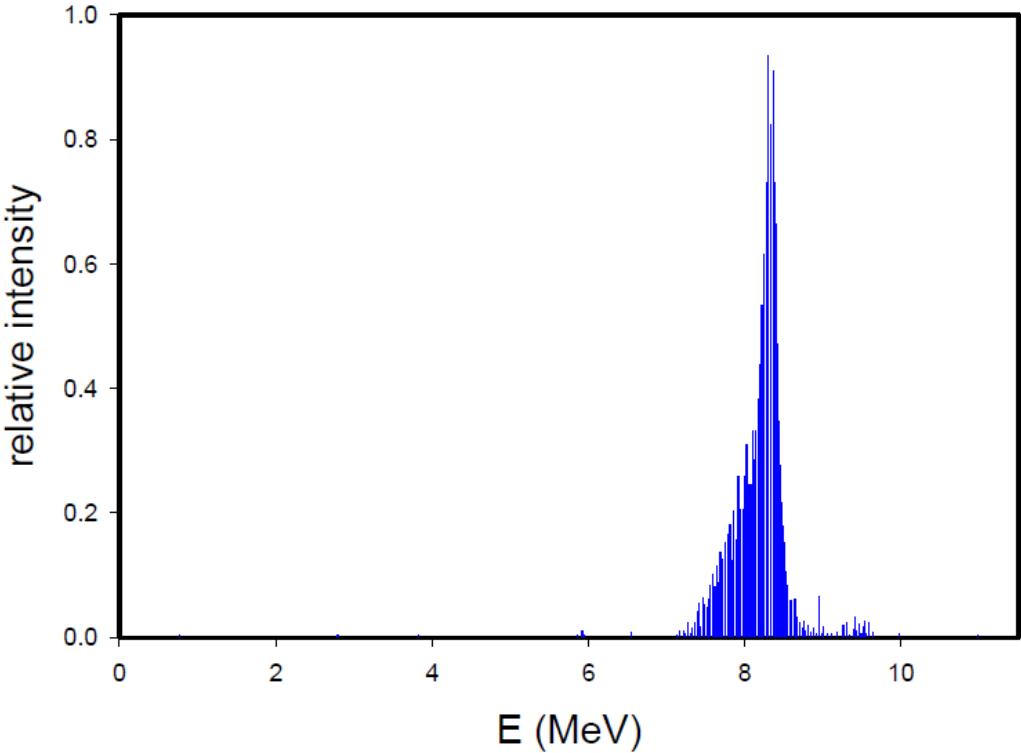
Neutron spectrum centers around 2 and 5 MeV.

Characterization mode: energetic particles

Example: Charged particle emission from loaded Li foil



Experimental setup: Vacuum chamber with low-energy deuteron beam on foil target



9 MeV alpha peak from bombarded Li foil

CANDIDATE REACTIONS	D+D→?, D+P→?, P+P→?	D+D→?, D+P→?, P+P→?	D+D → He-4 driving neutron emission (5 MeV) from Pd*	D+D → He-4 driving alpha emission (21 MeV) from Pd*	D+D → He-4 driving alpha emission (28 MeV) from U*	D+D → He-4	D+D → He-4 driving Pd fission	D+D → He-4 driving Pd fission	D+D→?, D+P→?, P+P→?	D+D→?, D+P→?, P+P→?	D+D→?, D+P→?, P+P→?
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+ CHANGES

+ CHANGES